

ARMY

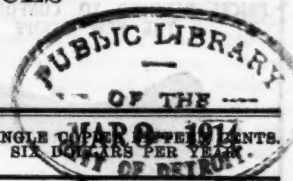
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REGULAR



NAVY

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FORCES

JOURNAL



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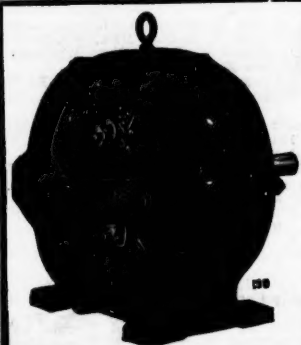
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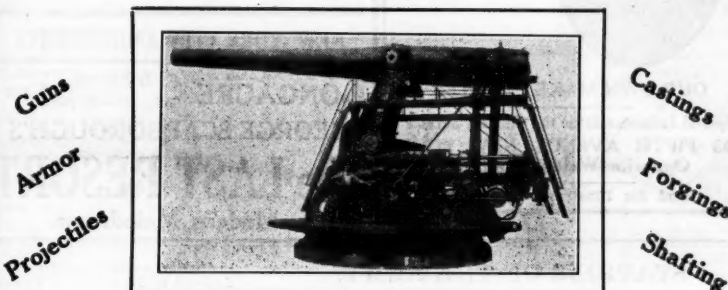
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COLT AUTOMATIC PISTOL
Caliber .45, Model 1911
CAPACITY OF MAGAZINE, 7 Shots.
LENGTH OF BARREL, 5 inches.
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FINISH, Full Blued, Checkered Walnut Stocks.
WEIGHT, 30 Ounces.
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gun under actual holding
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood will command the Eastern Department when relieved as Chief of the General Staff Corps.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey.
South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.
1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.
2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. William H. Carter in temporary command.
3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 18th Cav.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell ordered to assume command and will leave Manila about April 15, 1914.
4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.
5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston ordered to command in March, 1914.
6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.
Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.
2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. John P. Wesser.
7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts.
8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry ordered to sail for Manila March 5, 1914, to assume command.
District of Luzon: Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle.
District of Mindanao:

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter, ordered to command, and will sail from San Francisco about March 5.
1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D. Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, B and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Texas City, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.
2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C and D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., 1st and 2d Squadrons and Troops I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops F and G, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A, B, C and D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.; Troops E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. The headquarters and address of entire regiment, except Co. I, at Ft. Riley, Kas., is Ft. Bliss, Texas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Address Ft. Bliss, Texas. The entire regiment is on patrol duty on the Mexican border.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Batteries A and C, Ft. McKinley, Rizal; Hqrs. and D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Address Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas., except Battery C, which is at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

Will leave about May 17, 1914, for station at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

Company and Station.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.

Arrived January, 1913.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.

Arrived January, 1913.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

81st. Ft. Grant, Panama Canal zone.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Dec. 30, 1910.

96th. Ft. Reverse, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Dec. 30, 1910.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Williams, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

119th. Ft. Washington, Md.

Will leave May 17, 1914, for station at Ft. Grant, Panama, Canal Zone.

120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.

122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.; 10th. Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

138th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

139th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

140th. Ft. Howard, Md.

141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.

142d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.

143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.

Arrived May, 1913.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NAVAL RESERVE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

An attempt is being made in Europe to show that the British navy is doomed to early inferiority to the German because of the supposed inability of England to man her ships, even if she should be able to keep her building program ahead of that of Germany. The manner in which the British naval experts meet such prophecies of disaster affords an exceedingly valuable lesson to Americans on the importance of providing a reserve for the Navy. In St. Petersburg, Russia, the idea of England's crew insufficiency is being discussed in connection with the probability of a new arrangement of the Powers following Great Britain's falling to second place in naval strength. The *Novoe Vremya*, the great newspaper of St. Petersburg, in predicting a rapprochement of Germany and Great Britain says that even if England shall continue able to build ships faster than Germany she can never man them, as the root of her trouble lies in the fact that Germany mans her ships on the cheap and effective principle of compulsory universal service and England by a costly and restricted hire of volunteers. Thus, while the relative expenditure of England and Germany in mere ships is as sixteen to ten, a disproportion not beyond the compass of wealthy England, the relative expenditure on the naval force as a fighting power is three, four, and even five to one, a disproportion already too great a task for the resources of radical England.

To this, of course, the Britisher will reply that when it shall be found that England is being actually outstripped by Germany it will not take much pressure to induce the English people to make compulsory universal service a national obligation if by it Britain's naval supremacy may be maintained. The efforts of Field Marshal Lord Roberts and other high officers of the British army to bring about universal service have thus far been in vain because it has been impossible to make the British people understand that in the time of war their volunteer resources would not be adequate for protection. In other words, they have no test by which mathematically their inferiority in soldiers may be measured. But the navy furnishes precisely the test that is lacking in the army. Battleships cannot, like land volunteers, be "created overnight," as the deluded Briton, like the deluded American, believes can be done with land soldiers. Even the citizen most blinded by his belief in the valor of the average British volunteer will agree that it takes time to construct warships and form fleets. Even if the British people, secure in the command of the sea, have been able to look with equanimity upon the rise of the great land military establishments of the Continent, they may lose this repose of mind when once Germany arrives abreast of them in naval power. Then, if the contention of the *Novoe Vremya* shall hold good, and England shall find herself unable to man her ships because of her voluntary system of obtaining seamen, there can be little doubt that she will change to compulsory service. While the voluntary military service is very dear to the British, it is not to be doubted that equally dear, if not dearer, is the desire to remain mistress of the seas.

That there is a shortage of men now in time of peace is not denied by British naval experts. The latest opinion on this subject is to be found in Archibald Hurd's new book, "Our Navy," published under the patronage of the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty from 1900 to 1905. On page 215 the author says: "It is a curious anomaly that in peace we have more ships than

we can man, while in war we shall have a good surplus of men after manning all the ships." The reason for this condition is to be found in the fact that the reservists who would be expected to help man the ships in time of war can be called up only by means of a royal proclamation, and such a call can be given only when great national peril threatens. Hence these men are not available for crew supply in time of peace. Therefore, when for purposes of maneuvers the Admiralty require a very large fleet at sea, they have to organize the crews from the active service ratings and from only such a proportion of the reservists as may come forward voluntarily and for service.

But this condition does not seem to disturb the British people. In time of war ships would be manned by the active service men and by the reservists, the latter being divided into several classes: the fleet reservists, trained men who have returned to civil employment and who undergo periodical training in order that they may not become back numbers and useless; royal naval reservists; seamen of the mercantile marine and fishermen, and the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. This condition of dependence in time of war upon men on the reserve list does not appear to worry the British people. Their idea on the subject is apparently that of Mr. Hurd, who says: "Our strength, the asset in which we really have an advantage over rivals, lies in our men. They are volunteers who serve for long periods, making the sea their life profession in tens of thousands of cases and practically all eventually passing into the Federal Reserve, which is an institution of unrivalled value, as it consists exclusively of well trained and thoroughly seasoned bluejackets, marines and stokers. Continental fleets, on the other hand, are manned mainly by conscripts. You may make a more or less efficient soldier in anything from six months to three years, but you cannot produce a first class naval rating man under five or six years. That is the opinion of British naval officers, and on that opinion our long service system is based, a minimum of twenty-two years. In most foreign fleets, including that of Germany, the vast majority of the men are available only for three years, and then they go into the reserve. It follows that the British bluejacket is the superior man; and to-day the fleet has a larger number of officers and men than at any previous period in its history."

"STATE AVIATION CORPS."

Much has been printed of late by uninitiated newspapers of New York about the activities of the "State Aviation Corps." The impression that someone apparently seeks to convey is that this "corps" is one of the official parts of the military establishment of the state. The development of aviation in the National Guard of the Empire State up to the latest accounts is in the hands of the Signal Corps, and there has yet to appear any official sanction of an "aviation corps" dissociated from it. Certain newspapers have been so affected by grandiose proclamations of the intentions of this latter "corps" as to lead to large headlines announcing that the corps is "volunteer but under the U.S. Army."

Of course, the Army is very careful in giving its aid to so-called military bodies, and something more than flaring announcements in the papers is necessary to establish enterprises on a footing of favor with the War Department. It is perhaps inevitable that in any new field of activity such as aviation there should spring up groups of persons desirous of profiting by the popular interest in it, but wonder cannot but be divided between the plausibility that has been able to impose so much advertising upon the American public and the gullibility of the press that accepts, as bona fide, statements that on their very face carry their own refutation. For example, one reads in the New York Tribune of Feb. 14 the announcement that the "first field aviation regiment of the United States," the formation of which was about to begin, would "be under Federal control and would be designed to protect the central Eastern states in the event of war." If only a few more such "corps" could be formed, perhaps the Army could transfer the aviatorial defense of the entire country to such bodies and thus concentrate on other duties. We have yet to hear from the Signal Corps of the Army and learn its sentiments respecting this turning over to the "first field aviation regiment of the United States" the measures for aerial defense, which have generally been understood to belong to that corps.

The New York Herald of Feb. 8 also had a cleverly constructed description of this "aero regiment," in which it was made to appear that the organization had the support of the military authorities. The so-called 1st Field Aviation Regiment of the United States has already a complete roster of self-appointed officers, consisting of a colonel and numerous others, and we may soon see them strutting about in uniform. We believe there are more officers than privates. Then the regiment will need grounds, armories, flying machines, and may knock at the doors of the U.S. Treasury and the State Treasury for some cash. It is proper that there should be an increase in aviators who could be useful in case of war, but no organization should receive state or Federal recognition except as it is a part of the Military Establishment, to be held to duty strictly under its laws. It is also essential that it be under the Signal Corps of the Army or National Guard and that officers needed be selected by the military authorities. By what authority

does the C.O. of this assumed military body issue an order appointing officers and conferring military rank? It is also a question whether the organization of this so-called regiment is not a violation of Par. 241 of the Military Law of New York, which prohibits the association of unauthorized bodies as military men. It is also expressly provided in the Military Law of the state that "no city or town shall raise or appropriate any money toward arming or equipping, uniforming or in any other way supporting, sustaining or providing drill rooms or armories for any such body of men."

If the men of this "corps," apart from the few officers who are on the supernumerary list of the National Guard, are really eager to serve their state and country, why do they not apply for enlistment in the National Guard? With reference to the remark in our issue of Jan. 31 that no action should be taken in favor of this aviation organization until competent and disinterested military authorities are consulted, J. Mortimer Delano, writing to us from the Aero Club, New York city, and signing himself "Colonel, 1st Aviation Regiment Vols. (Provisional)," says: "In an aero command 'pilots' are valued more than ex-officers, and our list of technical and scientific officers is of the very highest. We have all the leading pilots and aviators in the East. We have assumed provisional rank to divide the duties and indicate the work of our men accordingly. It doesn't worry us in any way, and when the time comes officers and aviators will give a good account of themselves. Our highest rank is colonel, and two of our colonels are Col. E. K. Austin, N.G., and Major E. G. Schermerhorn, N.G. In truth a large percentage are former officers and men from the National Guard of several states. G.O. No. 75, December, 1913, will inform you that there are twenty officers and ninety men in a squadron. We have the trained officers and pilots; the enlisted personnel comes last in aviation. And please remember I am not organizing an infantry, artillery or cavalry regiment, but an 'aviation regiment,' quite a different proposition. Major General O'Ryan has fathered the movement since birth; General Hamilton, Colonel Bridgeman, General Scriven and General Mills have been my advisers. Are they competent? And, finally, see page 70, U.S. Signal Report for 1913."

We have been asked whether there will be wholesale reductions in the Panama Canal Zone force on April 1. There will be no cutting down of the employees on that date. The work will go on as usual, the construction forces completing their tasks and reductions of force taking place only as the work closes up. At the same time the forces necessary to operate the canal will be selected as far as possible from the men on the Isthmus. Inquiry has also been made relative to the scope of the Department of Organization and Maintenance. This department will simply consolidate under one head all the present work designated for that department, and the work itself will go on and will be reduced gradually to the permanent basis by dropping out from time to time those whose service may no longer be required and retaining the most efficient men. The Supply Department will be simply a consolidation of the Q.M. and the Commissary-Subsistence Departments. The Health Department will replace the Department of Sanitation, which in the last six years has done so much to rescue the reputation of tropical climates and put them on a par with those of other zones in respect of salubrity. Colonel Goethals in describing the meaning of the new organization in an explanatory note in the Canal Record of Feb. 11 lays emphasis upon the fact that the permanent organization, instead of being a radical departure, is purely a development, an adaptation of the present organization to permanent needs by gradual changes as they are practicable and advisable. Nearly all the changes made for some time have been a preparation for the permanent organization. This development will continue until a permanent basis is reached. The death in France of Dr. Jean Pierre Lacroisade is of special interest to those associated with the sanitation of the Zone, as that officer had had an official connection with the sanitation administration under both the French and the Americans. He was a surgeon in the service of the French canal companies from Sept. 17, 1887, when he first arrived on the Isthmus, until 1891, when he was promoted to the post of chief surgeon, a position he retained till the transfer of the canal property to the U.S. Government on May 4, 1904. He entered the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission in September, 1904.

Dr. William Barry Meany, of Washington, D.C., sends the following to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: "The statue to Commodore John Barry now being erected by Congress in Franklin Park, Washington, D.C., is to be unveiled the afternoon of May 10, 1914. This date was definitely decided upon by the various societies and Col. W. W. Harts, U.S.A., the executive officer of the Barry Monument Commission. It is, therefore, fittingly appropriate that our gallant Admiral, George Dewey, should unveil the statue on that occasion, as Commodore Barry was the first commissioned (appointed in 1794) senior officer or head of our present U.S. Navy. Commodore Barry was an original member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, which met for organization Oct. 4, 1783, and attended the funeral of their deceased brother, Commodore Barry, Sept. 14, 1803."

H.R. Doc. No. 480, just published, contains the "final report of the special board of Engineer officers upon raising and removing the wreck of the U.S. battleship Maine from the harbor of Habana, Cuba." It is a very interesting document, the sober details of the report being repeated in graphic language in the form of numerous illustrations. The total appropriation for the work was \$900,000, and the balance remaining after completing the work was \$105,843.70, the net cost of removing the wreck being \$785,774.83. The Maine sank at her moorings about 9:40 p.m., Feb. 15, 1898. "The work of salvaging such of the guns and small movables as could be taken out by divers was carried on until interrupted by the outbreak of the war with Spain, after which the wreck was allowed to remain undisturbed for nearly thirteen years, until the Congress of the United States in 1910 made an appropriation for its removal. This work was placed under the charge of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers, U.S.A. To conduct the necessary investigations, prepare the plans and execute the work there was appointed a board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, consisting of Col. W. M. Black, Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick and Major H. B. Ferguson. A careful examination and comparison of a harbor chart made prior to the sinking of the Maine with one made in 1907, nine years later, showed that but little change had taken place in the harbor bottom in the vicinity and that the average depth of the water around the wreck was about thirty-five feet. Soundings taken in 1910 verified the depths shown on these charts and indicated that the bottom was quite soft. Subsequent borings showed that the thickness of this layer of soft material was about thirty feet and that there was an underlying stratum of stiff clay at an average depth of about sixty feet. Rock was not struck until at depths of from about 98 to 118 feet." The removal of the mud in which the wreck was found, after completing the cofferdam and pumping out the water, was necessarily slow and costly, as all the material had to be washed through wire screens so as to recover human remains, personal belongings, etc. The total amount of mud moved inside the cofferdam was about 5,300 cubic yards, the lowest point reached being fifty feet below the surface of the water. Of the total expenditures \$414,771.99 was for work on the cofferdam; \$145,722.63 on removal of the mud and wreckage; \$155,567.51 on the removal of the cofferdam and clearing the site. The plant cost \$52,826.94. The successful inauguration and completion of this work adds another to the laurels of the Army Corps of Engineers.

That Gen. "Pancho" (Francisco) Villa, of the Constitutional army in Mexico is an American citizen, a native of Maryland, and a former enlisted man of the United States Army, is asserted by the San Francisco Chronicle. It says: "Two men, both former soldiers, and whose reputations for veracity are unquestioned, absolutely assert that this is the fact. One states that he talked to Villa in Mexico three weeks ago and exchanged reminiscences of the time when both the men served in the 10th (colored) Cavalry. W. A. Haynes, messenger in the quartermaster office at the Presidio of San Francisco and a former member of Troop D, 10th Cav., absolutely recognizes Villa from his picture as George Goldsby, first sergeant in Troop D in 1882, when he left the Service and went to Mexico. His testimony is further corroborated by Fred Scott, who was a non-commissioned officer in the same troop in 1882. Scott informed Haynes that he crossed the border, saw General Villa, and 'swapped yarns' of the old days of the 10th Cavalry." One difficulty with this identification is that it would make Villa a man well past sixty. A correspondent sends from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., a record of George Goldsby as shown by the Regimental Returns of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, certified to by Sergt. Major C. P. Frierson, 10th Cav. It shows that Goldsby enlisted at Memphis, Tenn., joined the 10th Oct. 1, 1867, and was assigned to Company (now Troop) G, Capt. H. T. Davis commanding. He was discharged as a sergeant major in 1872, and re-enlisted at Fort Gibson, I.T.; assigned to Company H. Transferred in 1874 to Company K, at Fort Sill; later to Company D. Is shown as first sergeant, Company D, on detached service at San Antonio, January, 1876; at Fort Concho in charge of property in 1877. Re-enlisted for Company D in 1878. Deserted, from sergeant, Company D, 10th Cav., while troop was in the field scouting after hostile Indians, at Fort Concho, Texas, May 18, 1879. The Chronicle's account further quotes Messenger Haynes as saying: "He was a good soldier, although he was rather wild. When he left the Service at Fort Davis, Texas, he got into some scrape and went across the line into Mexico, where he assumed the name of Ronstozt, and later became a major in the Mexican army. From that time on his history is an open book, for after he left the Mexican service he became a bandit, as the whole world now knows. He probably was the best professional bandit Mexico ever saw. The generalship he now displays comes, in my opinion, directly from his military training in the United States Army." One Moore, not before mentioned, it is stated talked with Villa, who "made no secret to Moore of the fact that he was the former 'top sergeant' of Troop D of the 10th Cavalry." Rather, he seemed pleased to meet an old friend."

In reading of the splendid results accomplished with military first-aid packages in the treatment of the soldiers injured in the wreck of the troop train bearing the officers and enlisted men of two Coast Artillery Corps companies near Buckatunna, Miss., on Oct. 19, 1913, one wonders whether the time will ever come when railway passengers will deem it more important to carry first aid packages than to take out accident insurance. The practical application there of military first aid in railway surgery is described by Capt. L. C. Garcia, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in a pamphlet issued by the American Medical Association as a reprint from the columns of its journal. At the wreck of the troop train the only medical personnel available consisted of one sergeant and two privates, first class, Hospital Corps, U.S.A. The detached service chest and the Hospital Corps pouches had been buried in the wreckage and it was some time before the detached service chest was found. The first aid packages were worn by all, and were in good shape and readily usable. Hemostats from an emergency case and first aid dressings were used to control hemorrhage. In more than ninety cases of wounds, many severe and accompanied with violent bleeding, there was not a single death, a fact that showed that the methods of controlling hemorrhage are thoroughly understood by the Hospital Corps men. When the first relief train from Mobile arrived,

six and one-half hours after the wreck, the following things had been done: All hemorrhage had been controlled; all the injured had been dressed and bandaged, and the severely injured wrapped in blankets and placed on cots under canvas; stimulants had been administered; analgesics had been used in every case where it was necessary to control severe pain; all lacerated, punctured or incised wounds and all abrasions of the tissue had been painted with iodine, and all injured were ready for transportation. Captain Garcia makes much of the fact that in more than ninety cases of open wounds there was only one infected, and this solitary infection occurred in a leg pinned under the wreckage in such a position that an occlusive dressing could not be applied. The fact that all these cases were primarily handled by the Hospital Corps men only impresses Captain Garcia with the high efficiency of the men in emergency work. To him it appears that "the results of the application of the principle of military surgery to railway injuries are fully as gratifying as those obtained in the treatment of gunshot wounds."

An artistic illustrated booklet has been issued by the officers and men of the U.S. destroyer Warrington, describing the career of the distinguished Navy officer after whom the vessel was named and the accident which nearly sank the Warrington when she was struck by an unidentified schooner off Hatteras in a gale on Dec. 28, 1911. The sea fight which brought Captain Warrington, more generally known as commodore, before the country was the battle with the British sloop-of-war Epervier on April 29, 1814. He was then in command of the U.S. sloop-of-war Peacock. The British vessel mounted eighteen 32-pound carronades and had 128 men in the crew. The American sloop had the same number of guns, but was a slightly superior vessel. The ships met off the southeast coast of Florida, and in forty-five minutes the Epervier surrendered, with a loss of eight killed and fifteen wounded, while on the Peacock not a man was killed and only two were wounded. So effective was the fire of the Americans that the British were unable to cause any material damage to the Peacock, which in fifteen minutes after the enemy's flag came down was ready to go into another action with the exception of the foreyard, which took half an hour more to be repaired. For his capture of the Epervier Warrington received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and a sword from the state of Virginia. In the collision off Hatteras thirty feet of the stern of the destroyer was cut off. The booklet commemorates this accident with a descriptive poem. All the work of getting out this interesting record of the Warrington was done aboard ship, with the exception of manufacturing the half-tones. Through the courtesy of the executive officer of the U.S.S. North Dakota, the press on that ship was used for the printing. This attractive history which comes to us from the Warrington under date of Guantanamo Bay, Feb. 14, does credit to the pride which the crew have in their ship.

The Rev. Dr. E. A. Wasson, the scholarly rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Newark, N.J., has just completed for The Crown a series of articles on the attitude of the Scriptures toward the use of intoxicating liquors. These essays, which reveal the author's knowledge of the ancient Greek and Hebrew, are written in the dispassionate, calm tone that characterizes the honest searcher after the truth. Dr. Wasson, as a lifelong total abstainer, may be acquitted of even the slightest suspicion of making a special plea for indulgence in intoxicants, and, where the balance is delicate, may be suspected even of inclining toward the side of the radical teetotal temperance reformers. The question that this clerical student seeks to answer is whether there is not a large element of hypocrisy in the attitude taken by some who proclaim against the moderate use of intoxicants of the kind known and used in the days of the prophets and the apostles. He undertakes to show that Biblical texts have been twisted from their right connection to furnish arguments for prohibitionists and that a large majority of the utterances of the Scriptures on the subject of intoxicants favor the moderate use of wine. Especially do these articles seek to prove that there was no difference in the attitude of the New Testament toward wine and the attitude of the Old Testament. Dr. Wasson believes that it is because a few passages, which seem to condemn drinking unreservedly, but only seem to do so, have been misinterpreted either designedly or ignorantly that the work of the true temperance advocate has been hampered by the zeal of the fanatic who seeks to enforce restrictions which put an odium upon the whole movement for reasonable and restricted drinking. It would be a positive gain to such an agitation as that for the restoration of the canteen in the Army if this impartial weighing of Scriptural testimony, pro and con, on drinking were put into book form.

The Times-Dispatch of Richmond, Va., publishes an article by Col. Jennings C. Wise, commandant of cadets, Virginia Military Institute, entitled "Disarmament vs. Experience." "Let us," says Colonel Wise in conclusion, "strive on and continue to flood every possible adversary with educational tracts and the literature of the universal peace societies, but let us be prepared to overwhelm the enemy with arms in the event he refuses to be educated. Let us view armament in its proper light. Let us grasp the fact that as the fusion of an effectual military policy with the national life reduces the ultimate sacrifice, so war becomes more humane in proportion as we are prepared to wage it efficiently. Let us understand that preparedness to defend against all possible assailants does not provoke enemies into warring with us, but, on the contrary, deters them from the attempt by annihilating their hopes of victory over us."

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, in a recent conversation with half a dozen captains of the U.S. Navy, asked them which they would rather command in the event of a fight between one Wyoming and ten Oregons. Five of the six said they would prefer to take the Wyoming. The sixth thought that he would take his chance with the ten Oregons because the one Wyoming might blow up. Now this unanimous choice of the Wyoming, says the Scientific American, "was made for readily understood reasons. The twelve 50-caliber 12-inch guns of the Dreadnought would greatly outweigh the old 35-caliber 13-inch guns of the Oregons; and the superior speed of the modern ship of 21 knots, as against the present speed of, say, 14½ knots of the

Oregons, would enable the Wyoming to maintain a distance of ten or twelve thousand yards, well beyond the effective range of the old 13-inch pieces, and silence or sink the ten Oregons one by one, or three or four at a time for that matter. It is considerations such as these that have led the naval Powers to disregard the pre-Dreadnought battleship in estimating the strength of the first fighting line of modern navies; and it was sheer ignorance of these facts that led Mr. Witherspoon, of Mississippi, in his recent examination of Secretary Daniels before the House Naval Affairs Committee, to make the ridiculous statement that the U.S. Navy is to-day superior in fighting strength to that of Germany, and also led him, alas! into a discreditable effort to repudiate the Navy Department's estimate of our relative battleship strength and charge our naval officers with having made a deliberately misleading comparison."

In an address before the Creve Coeur Club at Peoria, Ill., Feb. 22, 1914, Secretary Daniels reviewed the unselfish character of Washington, and emphasized especially Washington's large gift of himself to the colonies, showing that he toiled tremendously without a salary, neglecting his own estate for the public benefit, seeing his property diminished without complaint, coming into serious financial embarrassment, almost within the sight of bankruptcy. In that early day it meant a great deal for Washington to advance \$64,000 of his own purse to pay his daily expenses during his command of the Army. He did not ask a dollar of remuneration for his genius to command, for indirect damages to his estate or for the use of his name or the worth of his counsel. The fact that he was the richest man in the country in his day gives emphasis to the statement of Dr. Henry van Dyke that it is not the possession of a dollar that cankers the soul, but the worship of it. Washington set a high example when, observing the need of development of the internal commerce of the country and being made president of a company for the extension of navigation on the James and Potomac Rivers, he refused the gift of 150 shares of stock or any other kind of pay, declaring he could serve the people better in the enterprise by having no selfish interest in it.

The wide use of moving pictures for educational purposes makes all the more deplorable the employment of the word "cadet" in one of the films depicting dangers to young girls in cities. This film was recently shown in California and brought out a vigorous protest from the Monitor, the official organ of the Archdiocese of San Francisco. "The use of such a word in such a connection," says the Monitor, "makes people doubt and question the purity and integrity of young men whose very purpose of organization is to promote virtue, honor and Christian manhood." It may also be said to cause doubt as to the sincerity of those who use such means of warning against social evils. Most of the excuses given for showing such questionable pictures in public are based upon the assumption that the time has come for plain speaking on these subjects, and that nothing is gained for morality by refusing to call a spade a spade. If that excuse is a good one, then it may be asked why there is so studied an effort made to keep from using the correct word in describing the individual of the underworld now labeled a "cadet." If directness in pictorial display is admirable, why is not directness of speech equally commendable? Those who are urging a wider use of films dealing with the underworld in the belief that familiarity will breed contempt rather than a desire to see such life at first hand would pay a tribute to their honesty of purpose by using their influence to have the word "cadet" banished from such displays.

"That the soldiers forming the rank and file of the 2d Division of the U.S. Army on duty here and at Galveston do not take kindly to the long period of inactivity and monotony of camp life," says the San Antonio (Texas) Express of Feb. 18, "is evidenced by the fact that but a small percentage of the men whose enlistment terms expire sign up for fresh terms of three years. It is estimated that over 2,000 recruits are needed right now to bring the division up to its full strength, and in the 5th Brigade alone Col. E. H. Plummer, who is in temporary command, says 500 vacancies exist. The men have about become convinced that there is no chance for Mexican service, and with the waning prospect of field activity comes a longing for other scenes. Another factor making against re-enlistments is said to be the opportunities for employment in civilian pursuits."

The following organizations went to Alexandria, Va., Feb. 23, for the purpose of participating in the parade in commemoration of the birth of Gen. George Washington: From Fort Myer—Band and 3d Squadron, 5th Cavalry; 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery. From Washington Barracks, D.C.—Engineer band and 1st Battalion of Engineers. From coast defenses of the Potomac—A provisional battalion of Coast Artillery troops selected from companies at Forts Washington and Hunt. Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., was chief marshal of the parade.

Lieut. Robert C. Richardson, jr., 23d Inf., has recently given an illustrated lecture on "West Point" to the officers, ladies and especially the enlisted men of the 23d, 18th and 11th Infantry regiments at their respective camps, and each time it has been warmly received. The purpose was to enable the men to know something of our national academy and to see how a large proportion of officers are educated. It is intended to try and reach all of the men in the division.

In response to many inquiries it is noted that the booklet by Mrs. L. Mervin Maus, entitled "Our Lord's Birthday and Birthplace," which gives an account of her recent visit to Palestine, illustrated with striking photographs, may be procured from the author at Governors Island, N.Y.; price thirty-five cents.

"Why put a white border around the first American flag to be carried through the Panama Canal?" asks the Boston Transcript. "Isn't the American flag peaceful enough without it?"

A BOOK FOR CONGRESSMEN TO READ.

We take the liberty of suggesting to Representatives Witherspoon and Hensley that, before they discharge another broadside of ignorance in respect to the "doctoring" of the Year Book of the United States Navy, they read the latest book from an English writer on the British navy. It is entitled "Our Navy" and is written by Archibald Hurd with a preface by the Earl of Selborne, who was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1900 to 1905. The publishers are Frederick Warne and Company, London and New York. This book so clearly marks the successive steps of growth in the German navy as to make it incontestably plain that it outranks the Navy of the United States, and quite rightly has frightened Britain with the possibilities of its ultimate development. On page 170 we find this: "By 1920 the German fleet will be more numerous and powerful than the British fleet at any period of its past history. In that year the German fleet will consist of forty-one battleships and twenty armored cruisers. Of these, thirty-five will be Dreadnoughts, either Dreadnought battleships or Dreadnought cruisers, in each case the same type of battle gun being mounted. In addition there will be forty unarmored cruisers, 144 destroyers and seventy-two submarines. When the first navy act was passed (1898), the fleet of the German Empire was the least of the forces of the great Powers of the world. As the result of the successive navy acts, it has now attained a strength inferior only to that of Great Britain."

Here Messrs. Witherspoon and Hensley not only will find no mention of the United States being second to Great Britain, but will clearly see set forth the steps by which this great naval power of Germany has been produced. It is interesting to follow Mr. Hurd's concise description of the events leading up to the naval awakening of Germany. The first inspiration that came to it, he believes, was due to the celebrated book of Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N. (now rear admiral, retired), on "The Influence of Sea-Power Upon History." This book, says the British writer, "startled the world by a vivid conception of the dominating influence which navies, rather than armies, have had upon the fortunes and misfortunes of nations. Captain Mahan's works appeared on the eve of a series of wars which riveted the eyes of statesmen and politicians throughout the world on the significance and value of naval power, and he was accepted as the founder of a new political school wherever outside the British Isles—already converted—his books were read in the light of current events. His works were translated into French, German, Japanese and other languages, and it cannot be doubted that they had an important effect upon the progress of the competition in naval armaments which has occasioned the British people such well founded anxiety as to the future."

Japan was the first nation to illustrate in terms easily understood the teachings of the new school. Then came the Jameson raid in South Africa in 1895, which was followed by a congratulatory telegram from the German Emperor to President Kruger. The British government responded by commissioning a special service squadron. There apparently the incident closed, so far as the British government was concerned. But only apparently as later developments showed. The exhibition thus afforded of the influence of the British fleet and the impotence in world politics of Germany, owing to her weakness on the seas, made a deep impression upon the German people. The events of 1895 came as a rude shock to the German people who had been dreaming of consolidating German power in Africa, since the Monroe Doctrine had kept them from colonizing in South America. This shock led to an agitation which three years later, or in 1898, found expression in a navy act of moderate dimensions, proposing an establishment of twenty battleships, supported by eight coast defense ships, twelve large cruisers and twenty-nine small cruisers.

Then came the South African War when Germany, conscious of her weakness afloat, was compelled to be only a silent spectator; but during this war happened an apparently trivial incident which goes to show how even the smallest things may influence the destiny of nations. The British fleet stopped the German steamship *Bundesrath*, suspected of carrying munitions of war to the Boers. This act stirred the German people deeply and in 1900 the Navy Law of 1898 was brushed aside as inadequate and a new German Navy Act was passed by the Reichstag, practically doubling the fleet establishment incorporated in the former measure. In 1906 the Liberal party in England was returned to power pledged to a policy of retrenchment in the army and navy. Germany saw her chance and struck again, this time making provision for six additional armored cruisers which had been eliminated from the act of 1900 by the Reichstag. In 1908 a fourth measure was adopted in Germany, reducing the effective age of battleships from twenty-five years to twenty years and thus accelerating by one-fifth the rate of construction of "substitute" battleships. Under this measure the ships formerly classed as "large cruisers" became in fact "battle cruisers" of the Dreadnought type. The change of naval policy brought about by the return of the Liberal party was followed by Germany making provision for four capital ships to be laid down annually, in the four years 1908-1911, the rate of construction then to fall to two keels a year. But in 1912 when the four-ship program had been carried out with sixteen capital ships added to the German fleet and when the British government looked for a relaxation of the German rivalry, a new Navy Act was passed by the Reichstag, increasing the naval establishment by three battleships, two unarmored cruisers and fifty-four submarines as well as an unspecified number of air craft. Provision also was made for raising the personnel of the fleet to 107,000 officers and men.

Thus in this rapidly drawn picture the British author sets forth the influences which inspired the German people to do away with their weakness at sea until they have attained a state of naval efficiency which, if maintained, will give them a position in world politics which they never enjoyed before. The theories of Captain Mahan have been abundantly vindicated by the enhanced prestige which her powerful fleet has given to Germany, while at the same time it has utterly demolished the theory of Mr. Carnegie and other peace faddists that naval and military expansion is attended by a corresponding decline in the wealth and manhood of a country. Germany's trade and commerce have kept pace with her naval growth until now, as in naval matters, she disputes with England supremacy in certain manufactures where before the Briton had no real competitor in Europe. One of the most remarkable rises to naval power known to history has been the progress of Germany in sixteen years, from a country with a negligible fleet to a commanding position on the sea, leaving her former competitors, the United States and France, in

the rear, and now threatening to take the crown of leadership from the long time "mistress of the seas."

WEST POINT REUNIONS.

Announcements are being issued this week for the first annual dinner of the graduates of West Point living in New York city or vicinity. The dinner will be held at the Hotel Astor, at 7 p.m. on Monday, March 16, the anniversary of the founding of the United States Military Academy. These announcements have been sent to 191 graduates whose names appeared in the Army List of Jan. 20, 1914; the Army Register for 1913, and the Cullum Register for 1910. Any graduate living in the vicinity of New York who has not received notice is requested to send his name to Arthur W. Copp, No. 7 Pine street, New York city.

We are in receipt of two very attractive West Point "Bulletins," the "Reunion Bulletin" and the "Class Bulletin" of '94. The front cover of the Reunion Bulletin bears an excellent half-tone of George Washington, with his remarks urging the establishment of a Military Academy. Its text follows:

Headquarters U.S. Military Academy.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1914.

To the Graduates of the Academy: As you all know, for many years it has been customary for classes to foregather and for individual graduates to visit West Point at graduation time. The number of graduates visiting the Point at that time has differed materially in different years. These gatherings have taken place without any specific effort or action on the part of the authorities of the Academy. This year, however, we are going to make a special, systematic effort to have a reunion of graduates, which, in numbers and otherwise, will be memorable in the annals of the Academy.

The class of '84, consisting of sixty-nine living members, with its splendid class organization, is going to have a reunion which promises to be one of the most successful reunions ever held at West Point. The class of '89 will have a reunion to celebrate the quarter of a century since its graduation and the class of '94 (sixty living members) is planning a big class reunion. An effort will be made to have the classes of '74 and '04 foregather at the same time, so that five classes will meet here next June in celebration of the fortieth, thirtieth, twenty-fifth, twentieth and tenth anniversaries of their graduation.

Ample lodging accommodations will be provided in Memorial Hall and in Cadet Barracks for all graduates, who will be able to get their meals at nominal cost in Grant Hall. The privileges of the Officers' Mess will, of course, be extended to everyone, and every boat and train, beginning a few days before graduation, will be met by an officer who will look after baggage, supply transportation up the hill, give information, and otherwise render all possible assistance.

No effort will be spared to extend a most hearty welcome to all, and any information or assistance desired will be gladly furnished.

An unusually interesting program of entertainment for the visiting graduates is being prepared, and those who come will remember it for the rest of their lives.

Let us forget June, 1914, it is intended to publish and mail, once a month, until June 1, to every graduate a Reunion Bulletin, containing items that will resurrect the "dead ones" and add new life to the "live ones." Letters, anecdotes, stories and items appropriate for publication in these bulletins are earnestly solicited and will be published with pleasure.

C. P. TOWNSLEY,

Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, Superintendent.

There is no other institution of learning in this country that has the beautiful, picturesque setting, stimulating history, enduring glory and inspiring traditions that West Point has, and the fact that more graduates have not in the past foregathered there during graduation week has, in the opinion of many, been due to the fact that, while the authorities and others on duty at the Academy have always been glad to have graduates come, they have never made any special effort to have them do so, or to make them feel at home after they got there. In other words, the human, responsive element has been lacking, and Colonel Townsley's effort, as Superintendent of the Academy, to infuse this element into the atmosphere of the Academy can but result in great good to both the Academy and to the Service at large. It will bring the Academy in closer touch with her graduates and in greater sympathy with the Army. The average human being is a responsive creature, and we predict that the number of graduates visiting West Point in June will be the largest gathering of West Pointers that has ever taken place.

The "Call" in the '94 Class Bulletin is signed by Major C. C. Williams, vice-president of the class, the president, Warren H. Mitchell, having died hardly a year after graduation. The "Call" is a real, living, throbbing appeal to each and every living man who at any time belonged to '94, whether "found," "turned back" or "resigned," to return to West Point in June and report at cadet barracks as he did in June, 1890. It says: "Think, boys, of all that has happened since June 12, 1894! 'Mitch,' 'Shanute' Sater, 'Dad' Gardner, 'Kit' Carson and 'Tommy' Connell have crossed the Great Divide and are waiting beyond for the rest of us. Let those of us who are left on this side—each and every one of us—meet and shake hands at West Point this coming June—let us sleep in cadet barracks once more, take a meal or two in Grant Hall, 'hike' up old Fort 'Put' and take a stroll on Flirtation Walk—let us live again in spirit days of long ago, days we spent together as cadets on the banks of the historic Hudson—it will make us feel like boys again! We will never, never forget or regret it."

"George Vidmer," who is adjutant of the Academy, is secretary and treasurer of the class reunion, and "Dago Moss, the David Belasco of the Army," has been put in charge of the entertainment program and also appointed editor-in-chief of the Class Bulletin.

REBUKE OF LITTLE NAVY CONGRESSMEN.

It is gratifying to note that the attack of Representative Witherspoon, of Mississippi, upon the Year Book of the U.S. Navy and upon the sincerity of those who rank the United States after Germany as a naval power has been repudiated even in his own state. Quoting President Woodrow Wilson as saying in his historical writings that the War of 1812 was "a war of arms brought on by a program of peace," the State Times of Baton Rouge, one of the most important newspapers of Mississippi, condemns Mr. Witherspoon for allying himself with the "little Navy" party in the House. After pointing out that Mr. Witherspoon ignores the urgings of Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Mahan and the advisory experts of the Navy as to the necessity of four battleships, the State Times thus scorchingly pays its respects to the Representative: "But Congressman Witherspoon, of Mississippi, who hails from the placid inland village of Meridian, takes these men to task, and with the

pacifists behind him even assails the compromise program of two battleships urged by Secretary Daniels, of the Navy! Such Congressional action as Mr. Witherspoon urges rendered possible the burning of Washington in 1812, the disgraceful surrender of Hull, the fiasco at Bladensburg, was directly responsible for two-thirds the deaths in the Mexican War, for the long drawn agony of the Civil War, and for the hideous loss of life by preventable camp diseases among American troops in 1898! Ill-starred programs of peace are responsible for two-thirds the staggering pension roll of the United States, and have cost us in blood and treasure many times the price of a Navy and Army comparable with the needs and wealth of the country."

Another southern view of the same subject is furnished by an editorial in the Houston (Texas) Chronicle of Feb. 11, which says that "like many Congressional criticisms, the utterances of Messrs. Witherspoon and Hensley are based primarily on paper facts, which they are evidently willing to accept without reference to the detailed information that is necessary to make their full meaning clear. They draw comparison between nine and 13-inch guns regardless of penetrating power or muzzle velocity, and they forget all about secondary batteries, age, speed, etc., all of which shows that their conclusions were based on a purely superficial examination of skeleton tables."

IN DEFENSE OF THE ARMY.

Lieut. John W. Lang, 29th Inf., of Fort Porter, N.Y., favors us with a copy of a letter sent by him to Harper's Weekly in reply to slanderous statements concerning the Army by Charles Johnson Post appearing in Harper's for Feb. 21. In this letter Lieutenant Lang says:

"What is Mr. Post? Is he an honest critic? Are his statements correct? No, they are not correct in the majority of cases, and in the cases where they are correct he does not state the whole truth. For example: He compares the enlistments for 1911, 1912 and 1913 with the desertions for the same periods. His percentage of the desertions is not to the strength of the whole Army, but to the enlistments for that year. Let us take a concrete case and show how he has made figures lie. Suppose a company of fifty men has one enlistment and one desertion for a given year. Is this company to be charged with a desertion percentage of 100? Would such a charge be a fair statement of the conditions in that company? A proper figure would be two per cent. Mr. Post would make us believe that it is 100 per cent. Would an honest investigator so juggle figures? His statements are convincing—unless you know what he purposely omits saying.

"Let us take the Army handbill and its promises. Men with special aptitude and training do get opportunities for advancement in rank and pay, either or both. Every company, battery or troop has its barber. He makes from \$50 to \$100 a month over and above his Army pay. Pharmacists go into the Hospital Corps and soon become non-commissioned officers; even as privates they receive more pay than the private of the line. Blacksmiths, wheelwrights, electricians, cooks, etc., all have excellent opportunities for advancement. A cook gets double the pay of a private; the others become non-commissioned officers in the various corps. Men with special training are in demand in the Army, so much so that schools have been started to train cooks and bakers. All men sign the same enlistment papers, to be sure, but a trained artisan is made artificer, or whatnot, very soon after he joins, and therefore draws additional pay. In a few isolated cases a trained man may not have immediate opportunity to advance, but such cases are rare, and are due to local conditions.

"A Hungarian, who knows little English, enlisted in my company some time ago. It was later learned that he is an experienced electrician. Due to his ignorance he enlisted in the Infantry, where there is little opportunity for such a trade. His mistake was explained to him and he was advised to transfer to the Quartermaster Corps. Papers were prepared for him asking for such a transfer, and they were sent forward, 'Approved' all along the line. He will go to the Q.M. Corps and take an examination for electrician sergeant, at double the pay he now receives.

"Article of War 30 says: 'Any soldier who thinks himself wronged by any officer may complain to the commanding officer of his regiment, who shall summon a regimental court-martial for the doing of justice to the complainant. Either party may appeal from such regimental court-martial to a general court-martial; but if, upon such second hearing, the appeal appears to be groundless and vexatious, the party appealing shall be punished at the discretion of said general court-martial.' Does this agree with Mr. Post's 'The discipline of the Army' which shield incompetence and abuse?"

"Mr. Post further says that a man cannot get out of the Army 'except at the risk of a felon's degradation.' Does he know that a soldier may purchase his discharge for a comparatively small sum, which sum is often remitted if the circumstances warrant it? The Government is very liberal in this regard. In 1913 (July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913) there were 3,320 discharges by purchase. (See page 30, Report of The Adjutant General for 1913.)

"The discipline of the Army is maintained by means of the court-martial. What piffle! Discipline is maintained by reward and fear of punishment, the former predominating. First offenses, unless flagrant, are simply followed by a reprimand. The general court-martial can try trivial offenses, but it does not. Roughly speaking, eighty per cent. of all offenses against military law and discipline are handled by organization commanders, by what we call 'company discipline,' which is either a reprimand or restriction to the post for a few days, or sometimes extra fatigue. Fifteen per cent. of offenses are tried by the summary court-martial, which inflicts such punishment as 'Forfeiture of \$3, or even \$10. In serious cases confinement for a few days up to a month, and rarely more than a month, may be administered. Three per cent. are tried by the special court-martial, the successor to the general court-martial. The remaining two per cent. are tried by the general court-martial. Before a man is brought to trial before a general court the charges are investigated by an impartial and disinterested officer. If he decides that the charges can be sustained the man may be tried by general court, or tried by an inferior court, whose punishing power is limited.

"No accuser or witness for the prosecution may sit on a court. If he does so the proceedings are invalidated and the accused is liberated and restored to duty. The

accused has the right to challenge any member of the court for cause stated. 'Personal prejudice or hostility' will serve to remove a member.

"The accused is not by right entitled to counsel, but the customs of the Service invariably give him counsel, an officer, a civilian lawyer, or anyone else. I know of no case where a man was refused counsel. Does Mr. Post? If a man be refused counsel this fact alone may serve to have the proceedings disapproved. The counsel may use every legal and lawful means to have his client acquitted. No shyster tactics are permitted. Neither the judge advocate nor the counsel may insult and browbeat witnesses, as is seen in civil courts. The accused has a fair and impartial trial, in spite of Mr. Post's statements.

"A court-martial is sometimes ignorant of its own rules." Admitted. But when it is it always hears from higher authority in no mincing terms. Mr. Post would lead us to believe that the civil courts are always right and the military courts generally wrong. Even if a court-martial is wrong, its findings and sentence have no effect until approved by the reviewing authority. The reviewing authority is surrounded by officers who are chosen for this work on account of their knowledge of military jurisprudence and court-martial procedure. If the court errs these officers find it out, and the reviewing authority so informs the court, and often disapproves of and 'disapproves' their finding and sentence. If the court is over severe the reviewing authority often commutes the sentence, but if the court be lenient he cannot increase its sentence.

"A court-martial order does not give all the facts of the case. The order states the charges and specifications under which the accused was tried, shows how he pleaded and shows the findings of the court and its sentence. Then the action of the reviewing authority follows. There is nothing about the testimony of the witnesses. The testimony of the witnesses is what governs the court and the reviewing authority. An accurate record of the proceedings is kept and transcribed, and after being signed by the president of the court and the judge advocate is forwarded to the reviewing authority. The charges make a bare statement of the offense. The testimony tells the whole story.

"Mr. Post states that a certain soldier was tried at Fort Porter, N.Y., last September. Mr. Post missed it by a whole year, but he comes closer than he does in most of his shots. The trial occurred in 1912 and the man was acquitted. The soldier was not liable to imprisonment as a felon; his offense, even if it were wilful, was not serious. The truth of the matter was that the man was a recruit, and due to the excitement of making a skirmish run he jammed his piece and carelessly fired in the air. Fortunately he had his rifle pointed upward; otherwise a fellow-soldier might have been injured or killed. The man referred to is in my company at the present time, and I asked him to tell me about the case. He states that Mr. Post is dead wrong about his statement regarding the quotation of the judge advocate; that he remembers no such play on words taking place. Even if it did take place, what does that show? Does Mr. Post demand that we conduct everything in an inquisitorial solemnity of manner? Does the joke, or attempted joke if you will, show that the military court is without honor? Does it show miscarriage of justice, malpractice or injustice? The soldier, Private Dillon, Co. C, 29th Inf., was acquitted, as he should have been. Where does the so-called injustice to the enlisted man come in?

"Mr. Post complains of our laws. Our laws, Articles of War, have been revised, and the revision has passed the Senate unanimously, and is now in the hands of the House of Representatives. Is the Army responsible for the long delay in the revision of the Articles of War? Mr. Post seems to think, in his colossal ignorance, that the Army is responsible. Either this or he deliberately misrepresents. 'He that knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool; shun him.' He that misrepresents knowingly is a scoundrel.

"Many officers have been dismissed and sentenced to prison. During the last administration more officers were sentenced to dismissal than were dismissed. The President commuted their sentences. He realized that the dismissal of an officer is a very serious punishment, similar to removing a lawyer from the bar. The court-martial sentenced the officers to dismissal, and more than half were reinstated. Is the Army to blame?

"Let us take up desertions. The senior first sergeant of the 29th Infantry recently stated that in his sixteen years as an enlisted man he knew of very few cases of desertion that could not be traced, directly or indirectly, to the evil influences of a bad woman. There are other reasons, namely: Men getting into difficulties which necessitated their taking French leave. Men getting into difficulties with other men in their organization. Men of such objectionable character that their fellow soldiers forced them to get out. Another class comprises those who have no regard for the sanctity of the oath. That the system is not responsible for desertions is clearly shown by the way large number of men who, after deserting, re-enlist under assumed names. Would they attempt to return to the Service if it were as Mr. Post says it is? Most assuredly no.

"Since I have been at Fort Porter, since October, 1913, over twenty deserters have come to this post and voluntarily given themselves up to military control. Twenty deserters voluntarily surrendering! And at only one post of the many we have. They do not do this for fear of capture, for Canada is but a half mile away, and a ferry runs all day long. They do so because they realized that they have broken their oath and want to atone for it, and are desirous of being reinstated, and are willing to be punished. They often state that they deserted while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, when their moral resistance was lowered, and the fear of consequences was lowered by the rosy coloring imparted by the intoxicant.

"Why do so many of our best men, what we call good soldiers, re-enlist? Take Company E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, for an example. From Nov. 1, 1913, to Feb. 9, 1914, this company had twenty-two discharges, twelve re-enlisted. Seventeen were enlisted for the company, percentage of re-enlistments 55.5 per cent. Only three desertions during the past year! And this company has been serving in Texas. Does this agree with Mr. Post's wildly inaccurate statements? This company was taken at random. Almost any other will show similar conditions.

"Mr. Post takes a dig at our Medical Corps. He says, 'Medical malpractice of an Army surgeon.' Does he really mean to infer that all our surgeons are guilty of malpractice? If he does not, he studiously avoids indicating it. I need not defend our surgeons. I merely point to the work that they have done here and in the tropics. Did Mr. Post ever hear of the typhoid prophylaxis; of the extermination of yellow fever in Havana and Panama; has he ever heard about Colonel, now Gen-

eral, Gorgas? Does he know anything about the health conditions of the Army? Apparently not. Let him compare camps during the Spanish-American War and the big camps in Texas as to health.

"Now let us look at the cartoon of J. M. Flagg, our versatile Mr. Flagg. The quotation under 'In Our Army' is explanatory of what in the picture? Why not quote the price of spare ribs? Have you, or Mr. Flagg, or anyone else ever seen a soldier removing the boots of an officer? Have you ever heard of a soldier acting as valet to his officers? Regulations and orders prohibit a soldier being employed as an officer's servant. Some officers pay enlisted men to care for furnaces in their houses, government property. This work is voluntarily done, and it is not servile. It is true that our Army costs more than any other. Compare the wages of laborers in this country and others, and you have the answer. We must pay more to get good men. It is necessary to pay them more than European armies do, for we have no obligatory military service. In France the private is often the social and intellectual superior of his officers. Our officers, with rare exceptions, are democratic. I have seen just such scenes as Mr. Flagg depicts over the title 'In the French Army,' in my limited term of service, and I have never seen a soldier doing menial work as shown over 'In Our Army.'

"The avowed policy of the War Department is 'leniency' towards deserters and others; and 'democracy.' This policy is carried out in letter and spirit by the Army.

"Mr. Editor, I ask you, in all fairness, to give this letter the same prominence in your paper that you have given to Mr. Post's article and to Mr. Flagg's cartoon. Your readers deserve to see both sides of a question, and particularly when the side first given is so very inaccurate and misleading. I have adhered to facts in this letter. You, or any of your writers, are cordially invited to make a visit to this or any other post and question the enlisted men. Come and we will receive you with open arms. Talk to the soldiers who have had long service, talk to the recruit, talk to whom you will, but please don't be misled by someone with a grudge, by a man who can see nothing good in anything. Don't condemn us without a fair investigation. Arrive at your conclusions by deduction rather than by induction."

NAVIES OF THE AIR.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels in the National Sunday Magazine says: "So much has been written concerning the need for a larger and more powerful 'sea navy' that the necessity for increasing our 'air navy' has been almost entirely overlooked. The question of aviation, however, is one of the most important in connection with the military service. Military experts predict that the next great war will be fought at least partially in the air. Consider the comparative war strength in air craft. The latest available table of military statistics shows:

	Aeroplanes.	Hydros.	Dirigibles.
France	408	20	14
Germany	400	14	17
Russia	250	12	12
Great Britain	168	10	7
Italy	50	7	10
Belgium	27	..	2
Austria	26	4	4
United States	18	5	1
Roumania	10
Spain	9	3	2

"The United States, with a greater home coast and boundary line to be protected than any other world Power, stands eighth in the list with regard to its air force. The mere fact that France in one year has appropriated \$7,400,000 to solve problems in aviation, while Germany and Russia have appropriated \$5,000,000 each and Great Britain has set aside \$3,500,000 for this object shows what attention is being paid the question abroad. Our most recent Congressional appropriation was \$125,000 for the Navy and a like amount for the Army Aviation Corps. The formation of an adequate air fleet is not the only problem. One cannot go out into civil life and find many experienced aviators. But even if these were available their lack of military knowledge would be a serious drawback. With the Panama Canal as well as our coast fortifications to safeguard, not only from land and water, but from the air, steps must and should be taken to muster an air fleet absolutely second to none in either hemisphere. With adequate assistance from Congress I will strive to bring aeronautics in the U.S. Navy abreast of the important position it holds in the other navies of the world."

THE FUTURE OF WAR.

In his work with the odd title of "Janus in Modern Life" Prof. William M. Flinders Petrie, of University College, London, turns his attention from the studies which have given him a world-wide reputation as an archeologist to discuss social and economic problems, to the consideration of which he brings a wide experience, a trained judgment, and a remarkable insight into the tendencies of modern civilization. In discussing the question of the abolition of warfare Dr. Petrie does not limit his view to open and direct violence, including in his study other forms of warfare quite as effective and which cause as much or more misery in the total. Continuing he says:

"Another form of warfare is the relative burden of armaments. This may be called slow combustion, in contrast to the open flame of war. Now if there is no joint limitation—as at present—the most long-sighted and powerful nation stands to win at this game; the result is the same as if actual war were in progress, but the terrors and destruction of war are avoided. But if there be a joint limitation of armament—as some hope may be established—it must be on such a basis that no one state is left in a condition of clear superiority to another, otherwise it would tie the inferior state to be in a permanently inferior condition. And the qualities which will win will be subterfuge, evasion and bad faith; whichever state contrives to be better prepared than another behind the agreement will stand to win when the war does come. In the unlimited condition the qualities win which are those best for mankind in all other respects; in the limited condition the qualities will win which are worst for mankind otherwise. The real fact is that great armaments are like great states, a needful condition of the new speed of communication. When it took two or three months to move an army from central Europe to England we had two or three months

to prepare; when it takes only two or three days we must be always prepared. No one can put the clock back, and steam is the end of small armaments. Within a generation of quick transport being started big armaments were found needful, and will never cease to be needful. Great permanent combinations of states are the only line of relief under the new conditions, which bind mankind for ever in the future.

"Let us look now at direct war. What are the qualities which tell for success, looking to the wars of recent times with which we are familiar? In the brains of the army the main qualities have been (1) foresight; (2) combining power; (3) honesty; (4) imagination; (5) skill; and in the muscle of the army, (6) physique; (7) industry; (8) tenacity. In short, success in war requires precisely the same qualities as success in peace. Even if the cause is bad, yet it is the best man all round that wins. In each case recently the winner has been the better power for future civilization. War then may be defined as the concentration into a year of the same results which would take place by economic causes within perhaps a generation or a century. So far as violent changes are undesirable—as we have noticed before—so far war is undesirable. But on the purely humanitarian view it may be better to flee before one's enemies for three months than have three years' famine; it may be better to kill 100,000 in a brief campaign than starve a million during a whole generation by bad trade owing to slow economic changes. War strikes the imagination and impresses the thoughtless with its horror, but a starving peace may be a far more painful process.

"It is difficult to see that any of the causes of trade war, armament war, or open war are at all likely to be less in the future than they have been in the past; and if the causes are the same we must expect like effects. Nor do we see that any result of these different kinds of war is injurious to that character of man which is requisite for his advance in better lines. Each of these forms of competition tends to give an advantage to the best qualified race, and to promote the most beneficial strains of character. On the general principle that slow evolution is preferable to violent changes we must look for advance by intensified trade war rather than by armaments, and by the strain of armament rather than by open war."

MILITARY HIKE.

Sixty-seven teams of eight men each from the Army, Navy, National Guard and Naval Militia started in the military "hike" on Feb. 23 from Forty-second street and Seventh avenue, New York city, to the 13th Regiment armory, at Sumner and Jefferson avenues, Brooklyn. The team from the 71st Infantry, N.G.N.Y., landed the winner, and the team from the 14th Infantry, N.G. N.Y., was second. The best Army team, Company G, 29th Infantry, got eighth place, and the best U.S. Navy team, that from the U.S.S. North Dakota, landed in ninth place.

It was an exciting contest. The route was from Forty-second street and Seventh avenue to Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street, to Broadway as far as Grand street, across the Manhattan Bridge into Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, thence by way of Fulton street, Gates avenue and Bedford avenue to the armory at Sumner and Jefferson avenues. Starting in the fourth line the 71st Regiment team took the lead between 42d street and 41st street, in Fifth avenue, and thereafter the race was theirs. They covered the estimated distance of eight and a half miles in the good time of 1h. 4m. 10s., but were only on the second and final lap of the armory floor when the representatives of the 14th N.G.N.Y. dashed in on the drill floor and shared the ovation. Then came the eight representing Company H, of the 2d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., from Amsterdam, N.Y., slightly more than four minutes behind the 14th. The 13th N.G.N.Y. team was fourth.

The winners received a \$250 trophy from the Brooklyn Eagle and gold watches from the Royal Arcanum, who presented these and the remaining prizes. The second team received gold medals, the third silver medals, and all the survivors received bronze medals. Sixty-three teams finished of the sixty-seven starting. Although all the teams from the Army and Navy were beaten by the National Guardsmen they entered the armory in better formation. In several cases the alignment was perfect, but this, of course, did not win the battle. Below is the standing and time of the first twenty teams:

No.	Team.	Time.
1.	71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y.	1 04 10
2.	14th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.	1 05 30
3.	Co. H, 2d Inf., N.Y.	1 09 49 1-3
4.	13th N.Y.	1 12 42
5.	2d Battalion, Naval Militia, N.Y.	1 13 41
6.	9th Regiment, N.Y.	1 16 11
7.	Co. F, 2d Inf., N.Y.	1 19 00
8.	Co. G, 29th Inf., U.S.A.	1 22 00
9.	U.S.S. North Dakota	1 22 25
10.	U.S.S. North Dakota	1 22 54
11.	U.S.S. Arkansas	1 25 44
12.	8th Regiment, N.Y.	1 26 26
13.	U.S.S. North Dakota	1 26 39
14.	135th Co., C.A.C., U.S.A.	1 27 04
15.	Name of squad not announced.	1 28 23
16.	Co. E, 29th U.S. Inf.	1 28 29
17.	113th Co., C.A.C., U.S.A.	1 29 07
18.	122d Co., C.A.C., U.S.A.	1 30 11
19.	Band, 13th N.G.N.Y.	1 39 11
20.	1st Battalion, Naval Militia, New Jersey	1 40 15

The remaining teams finished in the following order:

No.	Team.	No.	Team.
21.	137th Co., U.S.C.A.	43.	7th Co., 13th N.Y.
22.	U.S.S. Arkansas	44.	Co. D, 4th N.Y.
23.	54th Co., U.S.C.A.	45.	Co. B, 47th N.Y.
24.	U.S.S. North Dakota	46.	Co. F, 4th N.Y.
25.	U.S.S. Washington	47.	U.S.S. Arkansas
26.	U.S.S. Arkansas	48.	U.S.S. Washington
27.	U.S.S. Arkansas	49.	U.S.S. Arkansas
28.	Co. F, 4th N.Y.	50.	12th Co., 13th N.Y.
29.	3d Div., Brooklyn N.M.	51.	11th Co., 13th N.Y.
30.	1st Battalion, N.M.N.J.	52.	1st Battalion, N.M.N.J.
31.	U.S.S. Washington	53.	Co. H, 47th N.Y.
32.	8th N.Y.	54.	Co. E, 12th N.Y.
33.	Co. A, 2d N.Y.	55.	9th Co., 13th N.Y.
34.	25th Co., 8th N.Y.	56.	12th N.Y.
35.	Co. L, 47th N.Y.	57.	U.S. Marines
36.	Co. B, 12th N.Y.	58.	Co. I, 12th N.Y.
37.	Co. L, 12th N.Y.	59.	Co. H, 4th N.Y.
38.	136th Co., U.S.C.A.	60.	Co. L, 47th N.Y.
39.	Co. L, 5th N.Y.	61.	Co. B, 47th N.Y.
40.	6th Co., 13th N.Y.	62.	Co. A, 4th N.Y.
41.	Co. H, 47th N.Y.	63.	Co. B, 47th N.Y.
42.	Co. D, 47th N.Y.		

Soldiers had to wear olive drab uniforms (coat or shirt), leggings, web body belt (no suspenders), campaign hats, service rifle with sling, bayonet and scabbard; service or similar shoes; no running shoes. Sailors had

to wear blue uniform, leggings, any cap, web body belt (no suspenders), service rifle with sling, bayonet and scabbard; service or similar shoes; no running shoes. All the teams had to finish as a unit to count for a place, and could run or walk in column of files, two, or squad front, close order. The gun of one man could be given another to carry if necessary, and one man of the 71st Regiment carried no less than four rifles toward the finish. This, in our opinion, should not be allowed in any future contests.

SECOND DIVISION GREEK LETTER MEN.

The number of "Greek letter men" among Army officers of the 2d Division is surprising, writes a correspondent there. A recent canvass of fraternity affiliations which the Galveston Daily News publishes shows that there are more than a hundred Greek letter fraternity men among the commissioned officers. Steps have been taken to arrange a Pan-Hellenic banquet at Houston on Feb. 28. A Pan-Hellenic special car will be run from Galveston to accommodate the "Greeks" of Galveston and Texas City and the special will return after the banquet. The division commander, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, is interested in this getting together of fraternity men and has signified his desire to participate. The fraternities represented in the 2d Division, the officers who are members, and their colleges, are:

Beta Theta Pi—Arnold, A. C., Wesleyan; Ballinger, C. G., U. of Kansas; Blodgett, H. H., U. of Chicago; Bundy, Oscar, De Pauw; Graham, J. M., California; Hagadorn, C. B., Cornell; Herron, C. D., Wabash (Ind.); Jenkins, J. L., U. of West Virginia; Patterson, G. T., U. of Nebraska; Reed, W. C., Center College (Ky.); Sigerfoos, Edward, Ohio State U.; Taggart, E. F., Worcester (Ohio); Taussig, J. O'K., U. of Missouri; Brown, Lytle, Vanderbilt.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon—Caldwell, Philip, U. of Texas; Dockery, O. H., U. of North Carolina; Furlow, J. W., Georgia Tech.; Hall, A. M., U. of Tennessee; Jewett, F. F., U. of Minnesota; Moore, J. M., Harvard; Sherman, W. C., U. of Georgia; Upshur, A. P., V.M.I.; Upshur, F. M. C., K.M.I.; Waddill, E. C., V.M.I.

Sigma Chi—Ashburn, J. C., Ohio; Barnes, J. W., California; Chubb, W. M., Ohio State U.; Dale, F. S., U. of Pennsylvania; Leisenring, F. S., Gettysburg; Stull, G. O., Dickinson; Wallace, William, Butler, (Ind.); Weeks, W. S., U. of West Virginia; Willis, J. M., George Washington U.

Delta Tau Delta—Coleman, W. P., Tulane U.; Peyton, E. G., U. of Mississippi; Russell, W. C., U. of Illinois; Weeks, C. W., U. of Nebraska.

Kappa Alpha—Bankhead, C. C., U. of Texas; Crallé, C. H., William and Mary; Duke, T. T., Richmond; Houston, S. H., Johns Hopkins; Howell, W., U. of Arkansas; Keyes, B. A., U. of Texas; Lansing, C. C., Virginia Mil. Inst.; Moore, T. W., Union (N.Y.); O'Rear, J. T. H., Kentucky Wesleyan; Taylor, J. D., Virginia Mil. Inst.

Phi Kappa Phi—Ayer, W. F., Beloit; Cole, J. A., U. of Wisconsin; Fuller, L. A., Virginia; Mason, C. H., Minnesota; Pearson, W. F., Ohio Wesleyan; Robins, C. P., De Pauw; Ruffner, E. L., De Pauw; Terrill, H. J., U. of Texas.

Kappa Sigma—Cole, J. P., Louisiana State U.; Dean, William, U. of Iowa; Hicks, C. R., Lake Forest; Hodges, C. B., Louisiana State U.; Myers, H. B., U. of Pennsylvania; Nelson, H. B., U. of Tennessee.

Alpha Delta Phi—Aleshire, J. P., Trinity; Freeland, C. W., Trinity; Hanney, J. R. R., U. of Minnesota; Pigott, W. T., Jr., Yale.

Phi Delta Theta—Byars, D. O., Kentucky State; Funston, Frederick, U. of Kansas; Kemper, J. B., U. of Cincinnati; Wadsworth, H. A., Idaho; Williams, A. W., Alabama A. and M.

Sigma Phi—Churchill, L. S., Union (N.Y.); McClure, C. W., U. of Michigan; Torrey, D. H., Lehigh.

Phi Beta Kappa (honorary)—Eager, Howard, Harvard; Lewis, E. M.; Sigerfoos, Edward, Ohio State U.; Thorne, G. E., Purdue.

Chi Phi—Duval, D. F., U. of Virginia; Lewis, C. R., Yale.

Theta Delta Phi—Goodrich, P. M., Williams; Magruder, Bruce, George Washington U.; McCleave, William, California; Taylor, E. G., Lehigh.

Phi Rho Sigma—Shields, W. S., Philadelphia; Walson, C. M., Jefferson Medical; Michie, H. C., U. of Virginia; Phalen, J. M., U. of Illinois.

Psi Upsilon—Else, G. C., Amherst; Patch, J. D., Lehigh.

Chi Psi—Barrows, F. M., Hamilton; Elliott, C. W., U. of Minnesota.

Phi Gamma Delta—Clark, R. B., U. of Georgia; Hollday, B. C., Knox.

Sigma Phi Epsilon—Anderson, R. E., Colorado; Gerow, L. T., Virginia Mil. Inst.

Alpha Tau Omega—Hewell, Isaac, U. of Georgia; Kingman, F. E., Cornell; Randolph, John, Charleston, (S.C.)

Pi Kappa Alpha—Blackford, C. M., Washington and Lee.

Theta Nu Epsilon—Erlenkotter, N., Stevens Tech.

Delta Tau Beta—Thomason, A. G., Pennsylvania Military College.

Delta Sigma Delta—Terrence, W. G., Indiana Dental College.

Omega Psi—Tobias, R. B., Ohio Medical U.

Phi Beta Pi—Quade, O. H., St. Louis.

Phi Sigma Kappa—Eaton, H. A., U. of West Virginia.

Delta Kappa Epsilon—Steever, E. Z., 3d, Lafayette.

Nu Kappa Alpha—Christie, A. R., William and Mary.

Sigma Nu—Baldinger, O. M., Virginia Mil. Inst.

Delta Upsilon—Gotwals, J. C., Pennsylvania State.

Delta Psi (local)—Burt, W. H., U. of Vermont.

Nu Sigma Nu—Kirk, W. T., Reasoner, M. A., —.

Phi Kappa (local)—Brewer, T. L., St. John's.

Phi Chi—Bryan, R. W., —.

Delta Chi—Brown, A. W., Cornell.

NAVY Y.M.C.A. ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Two years ago the Navy Young Men's Christian Association throughout its branches adopted a list of seven events in which the men of the Navy were to compete for the all round championship. Last year the beautiful plaque which was presented by the Army and Navy Department of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. was won by the men on the U.S.S. North Dakota. A similar championship contest is being conducted this season which will last until May 1. The men of the Norfolk ships are going to make a strong effort to win the trophy this year for the Second Division.

At the middle of February the U.S.S. South Carolina led with a total of 950 points. The torpedo station at

Newport, R.I., is second with 904 1-3 points, and the U.S.S. Arkansas, at New York, was third with 850 points. The marine barracks at Portsmouth have 806 units to their credit, and the other teams were as follows: U.S. Submarines, 641 points; U.S. Naval Hospital, 590; and the U.S.S. New Hampshire, 243. All of the ships have a chance to raise their score much higher, and some interesting competitions are looked for in the near future.

The seven events of the competition are: Three standing broad jumps, running high jump, twelve-pound shot-put, eighteen-foot rope climb, eight-potato race, quarter-mile potato race, and running broad jump.

CADETSHIPS AT WEST POINT.

List of cadetships at the U.S. Military Academy for which candidates are to be appointed on the nomination of Senators and Representatives in Congress for the entrance examination that is to be held beginning on the last Tuesday in March, 1914, for admission to the Academy on June 15, 1914.

The law requires that each person nominated for appointment shall be an actual resident of the state, district or territory from which he is appointed.

TO BE FILLED ON THE NOMINATION OF SENATORS.

Alabama—Senator Johnston's successor.
Arkansas—Senator Clarke.
Michigan—Senator Smith.
Tennessee—Senator Shields.

TO BE FILLED ON THE NOMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alabama—1st and 4th districts.
Arkansas—1st and 5th districts.
California—7th district.
Colorado—Representative Taylor.
Connecticut—1st district.
Illinois—4th, 6th, 15th, 20th and 25th districts.
Kansas—2d, 6th and 8th districts.
Kentucky—5th district.
Massachusetts—14th district.
Missouri—2d district.
Nevada—Representative Roberts.
New Jersey—6th district.
New York—6th, 23d and 42d districts.
North Carolina—10th district.
North Dakota—3d district.
Ohio—14th and 17th districts, and Representative Crossen.
Oklahoma—4th district.
Pennsylvania—23d district.
Virginia—1st district.
West Virginia—2d, 3d and 5th districts.
Wisconsin—5th district.
(War Dept., A.G.'s O., Feb. 24, 1914.)

NORTH ATLANTIC ICE PATROL, 1914.

For the purpose of carrying on the International Ice Observation and Ice Patrol Service provided for by the recent London conference the U.S.R.C. Seneca, Capt. C. E. Johnston, has been detailed for this service and has left New York for the east of Newfoundland to locate the ice fields and positions of the icebergs. She will keep in touch with the situation, making such observations as practicable on the quantities of ice, its kind and extent, its drift; and obtain any other information that may seem to be of value. The object of the patrol is primarily to ascertain the location and progressive movement of the limiting lines of the regions in which icebergs and field ice exist in the vicinity of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland and the dissemination of the information so ascertained for the guidance and warning of navigators. Co-ordinately with these primary duties, oceanographical and meteorological observations are to be made.

During the period of ice observations the Seneca will be the only vessel employed on this duty, but when the ice has moved southward so as to make a constant patrol necessary an additional vessel, the Miami, will be detailed for that purpose. Upon getting in touch with the ice the Seneca will send a report daily to the Branch Hydrographic Office, New York city, at 4 a.m., 75th meridian time, addressed "Hydrographic, New York." An endeavor will be made to communicate the message direct to coast radio stations. If unable to communicate with any of these stations the message will be relayed through any vessel within reach. The ice information will be given in as plain and concise English as practicable, and will state the following:

(a) Ice (berg or field); (b) date; (c) time (75th meridian time); (d) latitude; (e) longitude; (f) other data as may be necessary.

While on this duty the patrol vessel will endeavor by means of daily radio messages to keep ships at sea advised of the limits of the ice fields, etc. The Seneca's radio call letters are N R E. She uses wave lengths of 300, 600 and 750 meters.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A great people's parade of more than 30,000 delegates from all parts of Sweden defiled before the King and Queen at the royal palace Feb. 6 to demand the immediate putting of the nation's military and naval forces on an effective modern basis. The army of patriotic petitioners was greeted with enthusiasm by the entire population of Stockholm as it marched through the streets to the palace. The procession was composed of small landowners and farmers from every part of the kingdom, all of them dressed in holiday attire and wearing emblems representative of the districts from which they came. Some had traveled 700 or 800 miles to take part in the demonstration. The peasants were warmly welcomed by the King. In reply to their petition, which stated that they were ready to make all necessary sacrifices for the defense of their country and to assure its independence, and demanded that the matter should be taken in hand forthwith, the King said he heartily reciprocated the desire of the pilgrims and shared their opinion that the problem was one which must be solved without loss of time. He added: "On that point I am determined not to yield. The fleet of Sweden must also be strengthened."

More than 250,000 soldiers of the French army were on the sick list in January, according to figures given in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Lachaud, who said that a few weeks ago out of a total of 717,415 men 194,052 were sick in barrack rooms, 44,192 were in infirmaries and 21,570 in station hospitals, so that at one time or another more than one-third of the soldiers were ill. Fortunately, he said, the cases were generally light, and only 280 deaths had occurred. Figures given by the War Department show that in the 203 garrisons 6,335

soldiers are suffering from measles, scarlatina or cerebro-spinal meningitis. Eighty-five deaths from these diseases have occurred in the army since the beginning of January.

The shooting skill of the British Empire is tested each year at Bisley, where picked marksmen from Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada compete. For several years past Canadians, armed with their service rifle, have been taking the chief prizes at Bisley. This year, at the instance of the War Office, Bisley officials have ruled that aperture sights cannot be used in Bisley matches. Colonel Hughes said this meant that the Canadian marksmen would have to shoot with the British army rifle or stay out of the meet, as there were no open sights on the Canadian rifles. "Let me say plainly to the British War Office," said Colonel Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, "that no Canadian marksman will have to bow to its autocratic ruling. If we are obliged to abandon our Canadian rifle or use the obsolete British weapon at the decree of the War Office, we will retire from the contest."

Giulio Ulivi, the inventor of "F-rays," as noted in our issue of February 14, conducted at Florence, Italy, on February 13, what is reported as a successful experiment in exploding torpedoes from a distance of two miles with ultra-violet rays. Signor Ulivi has turned his secret over to the Italian government, which was represented at the experiment by Admiral Fornari. Great secrecy was thrown about the proceedings, but press reports state that Admiral Fornari placed in the Arno River two torpedoes charged with smokeless power and two with black gunpowder. When everything was prepared Admiral Fornari gave the signal to Signor Ulivi, who was stationed on the tower of the Palazzo Capino. The explosion followed in less than three minutes. Signor Ulivi conducted his first experiments with ultra-violet rays early last year off Villers-sur-Mer, on the coast of Normandy. They were apparently successful, but when members of the French government commission before whom the experiments were made proposed to Signor Ulivi that he explode mines manufactured and placed by them the inventor found his apparatus "out of order." Later some of Ulivi's exploded bombs were examined, and it was found that sea water had seeped into the supposedly airtight case containing one of the bombs. The chemical reaction set up by the sea water would have caused the explosion without the use of the ultra-violet rays.

A Tokio despatch of Feb. 16 announces that Vice Admiral Koichi Fujii, formerly Japanese Naval Attaché at Berlin, and Captain Sawaski have been ordered before a court-martial on the charge of bribery in connection with the alleged naval corruption. Admiral Baron Saito, Minister of Marine, made this announcement in the House of Peers. Allegations have been made that Admiral Fujii and other officers received illicit commissions for influencing the allotment of Admiralty contracts in favor of a German firm. Both the Public Prosecutor and a naval commission headed by Admiral Baron Shigetō Dewa have been conducting inquiries along this line since Feb. 1. As a result of their investigations several other naval officers have been isolated, although definite charges against them have not yet been formulated.

PARIS MILITARY NOTES.

FRENCH VERSUS GERMAN FIELD ARTILLERY.

French experts, who at the time of the first Balkanic conflict noted with legitimate pride the superior performances of French artillery and had a tendency to underestimate the capabilities of German field ordnance, are now, happily, alive to the danger of overestimating one's strength and achievements. A close study of the efforts, methods and practical results of Teutonic artilleryists has convinced them that, when competing against a rival so persevering and resourceful as is Germany, supremacy in any branch of armament can only be ephemeral so long as it is not sustained by superior will, organization and expenditure. German field artillery, though probably yet inferior to the French for rate of fire, possesses a much superior organization and equipment. Without mentioning its more stable and better trained personnel, it is provided with up-to-date firing appliances (range finders, telemeters, etc.) far more practical and handy than the French "lunette de batterie," which is heavy, cumbersome and of inferior design. Each German battery, besides arraying six guns against only four French, has the advantage of two light and accurate "fire directors," fitted with compasses, which are being used in daily practice with every success. Indirect firing, so long thought to be a French monopoly, has no secret for Teutonic battery captains, and even appears to be carried out under conditions more practical than in "la belle France."

HEAVY FIELD ORDNANCE.

No doubt French 75 mil. ordnance would have a chance to hold her own against the corresponding field armament of the German army. Unfortunately, the equilibrium between the two rival artilleryists has been upset by the recent introduction into German field ordnance of heavy calibers that have for the present no counterpart in the Gallic organization, save on paper. To the 120 field guns of 75 mil. of a French army corps, a German corps opposes, in addition to 108 weapons of 77 mils., thirty-six obusers (mortars) of 105 mils. and sixteen obusers of 150 mils. (6-inch), to be eventually reinforced by eight mortars of 210 mils. (8.2-inch). The intended rôle of these heavy weapons is twofold. First, they will silence the French field artillery, which they much outrange. Secondly, they will promptly demolish and render untenable field or permanent fortifications. That their intervention in a campaign will be decisive cannot be doubted when it is stated that the 105 mil. caliber can send a 30-pound shell at ranges approaching 7,000 meters, and that the 90-pound shell of the 150 mil. caliber has a range of 7,400 meters, and has been known on exploding to break into 700 particles. Contrary to the general opinion in France, these heavy guns, on skillfully designed mountings and wheels, are easily transportable, at least on the fine roads of France. The weight of the 150 mil. caliber does not exceed 8,838 kilograms.

Therefore Gallic artillery is nearly as much outranged as it was in 1870. Happily Paris experts are fully alive to the dangers of such a situation, and it is probable that before long each French corps of army will count thirty-six heavy guns, twelve of the 105 mil. caliber, tried with success and ordered at Creusot, and twenty-four of 120 mils. A battery of the latter caliber took a part in the last army maneuvers in Gascony and gave every satisfaction. The progress of aviation and the facilities it offers for ensuring accurate fire at long ranges

has no doubt much to do with this sudden increase in the power of field ordnance.

FRENCH MILITARY AVIATION.

That aerial flotillas will play a decisive rôle in the next conflict is the conviction of all military students. Hence the intense competition in this special branch of France and Germany. France is gradually losing ground for aviation. Germany now counts 630 qualified pilots of aeroplanes, which testifies to admirable perseverance and wonderful progress. Yet Old Gaul leads the way by the superior resources of her aeroplane industry and the superior daring of her aviators. In every European country the finest performances have been by Frenchmen. In the dirigible line the Fatherland is ahead, but eight French dirigibles of 22,000 cubic meters are completing.

SIEGE MANEUVERS.

At the same time that French and Germans are covering their frontiers with new fortifications each side is preparing for siege warfare; a sort of contest certain to be very frequently witnessed in the next European conflagration. The French army is this year to conduct siege maneuvers of unprecedented importance round Epinal and Nice, both extensive camps retranchés, the first facing Germany and comprising fourteen detached forts, with a perimeter of forty-seven kilometers; the second comprising nine forts and defending the most easy route from Italy to France. In each case some 30,000 men are to be engaged. Besides providing troops with realistic training and supplying useful data as to the capabilities and weak points of these places fortes, the projected maneuvers are expected to throw a light on the vexed question of the value of forts "en general" against modern methods of attack that has long divided French officers. The late General Langlois, who long commanded a frontier corps and was well acquainted with our latest type of forts, contemptuously termed them "nids à abus," and considered that a force entrapped in a fort had no chance whatever against the heavy concentrated fire that would be poured upon it. These conclusions are strongly opposed. In the recent siege of Adrianople, as well as in the facts of the Manchurian conflicts, our engineering authorities find arguments for their contention that our new forts, covered with a thick layer of cement and armor, with thick turrets and disappearing cupolas, are proof against any bombardment. Such also is the opinion of Generalissimo Joffre.

THE USE OF CYCLIST TROOPS.

A cyclist group, 300 rifles strong, has just been added to each French cavalry division, which already comprised six regiments and three batteries (twelve guns). These cyclists, all picked men, maneuvers have shown to be invaluable in preparing the advance, supporting the action or covering the retreat of the horsemen, without mentioning the services they will render for long distance scouting and for special missions requiring speed, noiseless approach and relative invisibility. As has been said, cavalry capabilities are limited by the resistance to fatigue and requirements of horses, while the handy cyclists will cover hundreds of miles with their rifle, cartridges and a few biscuits.

J. B. GAUTREAU.

CAUSE OF ARMY DISCONTENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There seems to be of late much controversy as to who is responsible for the discontent reported as prevailing among the enlisted men of the Army. From recent instructions of the Secretary of War as to treatment of enlisted men it appears that he has been imbued with the belief that the discontent is due to lack of courtesy and consideration perhaps on the part of the officers. There is much error in this point of view. American soldiers as a rule are men of some character, and are quite able to discern when their rights are really affected. There may always be exceptions, but as a general rule the feeling between company commanders and their men is one of mutual confidence and consideration. Is it not possible that some of the action taken several years ago, which has been finding its application recently to men who are completing their enlistments, may contain some of the factors in this element of discontent? For instance, from the hearing of Major Gen. Leonard Wood before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, Friday, May 12, 1911, the following extracts are taken at random (the italics are mine):

"We do not want in this country to develop the professional soldier; that is, a man in the ranks who comes to stay for thirty years and retire. It is, perhaps, the most expensive form of military establishment that we could maintain. It means, however, a certain number of years of service, the retirement of a good many men for disability with pensions running from a small to a very considerable monthly allowance, and it also means a very considerable retired list, with pay running from the retired pay of the enlisted man to that of a first sergeant or master electrician, which would be from \$60 to \$80 a month retired pay. I do not think that we should have any re-enlistments except in the grades of non-commissioned officers and some of the higher classified grades, perhaps, not to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the enlisted strength of the command."

"Take first the clothing allowance. When a man is re-enlisted under present orders, that is, orders which existed up to two days ago, we allow him eighty-odd dollars."

The Chairman: "Eighty-three dollars and seventy cents?"

General Wood: "I was giving the approximate figure for the clothing allowance. We have an order in print reducing that on re-enlistment to \$30.60. That means a reduction by order and with perfect fairness to the men of something like \$500,000 a year in the expense. The system at present in vogue is extravagant."

"Another objection to short enlistment has been in the matter of travel pay allowed to the place of original enlistment or re-enlistment. For instance, a man enlists in New York and he goes out to Philippine Islands. He gets, while there, two years' credit toward retirement for every year of service. He has an increase of twenty per cent. in his pay. He re-enlists, we will say, in Manila, and is immediately given travel pay and allowances to New York. He re-enlists again in Manila and does not travel a foot, but

he gets that pay. We ought to eliminate all travel pay when no travel takes place."

The Chairman: "In other words, you would penalize a man who re-enlists?"

General Wood: "No, sir. I do not think any pay should be given people who do not make travel for it."

"If he is not going to re-enlist he should receive travel pay to send him back to the place where he enlisted."

The Chairman: "And then if he re-enlists the travel pay should be taken away?"

General Wood: "Yes, sir; if he re-enlists within the period of time necessary to make his service continuous."

The Chairman: "Would you get anybody to re-enlist under those circumstances?"

General Wood: "I do not think we want any except the non-commissioned officers and a small number of the better men. Only about one-third re-enlist now."

The Chairman: "We want your frank expressions."

General Wood: "You know as well as I do that in any profession, law, medicine or the military art, to be perfectly frank, in every army, only ten per cent. are superior and ninety per cent. are mediocre. No profession is led by the mass, but by the few people who are thinking and working. In the Army you will find perhaps the majority of the old officers in favor of long service—it means easier work, an easier time—but it means absolute disaster from the standpoint of military efficiency. If you get the young men full of enthusiasm you will find, I think, that almost, without exception, they are for short-term enlistments."

Of course, when General Wood said there was no unfairness to the men, who had enlisted under clearly defined promises as to allowances, it was not from the point of view of the man whose ox was being gored. If General Wood had asked some paymaster or company commander he would have learned that his statements about travel pay and allowances from Manila to New York were wholly inaccurate, and he should have known better than to place such statements in the records.

The facts are, Mr. Editor, the enlisted men who bear the heat and burden of the day have learned that during recent years they are being given a stone for bread. They are entirely willing to trust to their regimental officers for courtesy and justice, provided their material interests are not assailed by those higher up. If the non-commissioned officers and older soldiers in other positions of trust feel aggrieved it discourages the men recently joined and tends to discontent and desertion. No one knows so well as the non-commissioned officers that the filling up of organizations now is due to industrial conditions, and not any special Service attractions.

OLD COMPANY COMMANDER.

ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.

Texas City, Texas, Feb. 13, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Allow me the privilege, being an old service man, in citing a military ruling instituted some time ago and put in force, having reference to the practice of holding an enlisted man over his specified enlistment period because of absence without leave during said enlistment and making note of such delinquencies upon a soldier's discharge. The former I deem iniquitous and distinctly deleterious to the outgoing soldier for the following well-established reasons:

1. To withhold all or part of a soldier's pay for the time he did absent himself, besides suffering an additional fine and possible confinement for the committal of such offense, seems adequate punishment without having recourse to a further display of a soldier's past shortcomings or misdemeanors, by adding a string of undesirable matter under "remarks" upon a soldier's discharge.

2. The insertion of these absent periods is a decided disadvantage to a man and should be discontinued. The practice does not in the least way favor the possessor of such a discharge where the individual is obliged to present it as a reference in order to secure employment in civil life. While the "remarks" readily yield in the soldier's favor upon re-enlistment they are, however, looked at with incredulity and suspicion by the majority of present day business heads.

3. I have heard it iterated over and over by discharged men, "I'll never show this to my folks," and many similar ones having direct allusion to the "A.W.O.L." (absent without leave) feature with which many a good soldier's discharge is boldly decorated or rather marred. It avails him absolutely nothing and but calls for embarrassing questioning by the uninitiated.

4. Numerous remunerative positions have been lost to "excellent" discharged soldiers, seeking vocations in civil life, simply through the apparently insignificant abbreviation, "A.W.O.L."

E. A. B.

STATUS OF PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 14, 1914, there appears on page 757, column 3, a brief item noting a recent action of the House Military Committee in regard to the status of officers of the Philippine Scouts. The item states that "it was contended that an enlisted man does not attain the status of a commissioned officer in the Army when he becomes an officer of the Scouts," and "that the House Committee indicated that it was opposed to any legislation by which enlisted men serving as officers would be retired with the rank and pay of a commissioned officer."

On July 1, 1901, under Section 36, Act of Feb. 2, 1901, appointments were made and commissions issued for fifty first and fifty second lieutenants, P.S., more than seventy-five per cent. of such appointments being former non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army. Of these one hundred officers that were still in service at the expiration of their first appointment in July, 1905, more than ninety per cent. received their reappointment, and many are still and have been continuously in that extremely arduous service.

Enlisted men of the Army accepting an appointment as an officer of the Philippine Scouts are required to first obtain their discharge from the Army, receiving final statements and absolutely severing their status in the Army as enlisted men, after which only they become eligible to accept such appointment and to take the oath of office as an officer.

The commission of an officer of the Philippine Scouts, though limited to four years and not confirmed by the

Senate, bears the President's autograph signature and the Great Seal of the United States. It becomes thereby evident that to all intents and purposes he becomes an officer; certainly he is no longer an enlisted man, as contended in the above quoted item.

As a matter of fact the duties of an officer of the Philippine Scouts and the requirements exacted of him are as a rule the same as are performed and required of officers of like grade in the Regular Army. Not unfrequently he commands a post, battalion, company or an expedition in the field. Then he quite often has to act as quartermaster, commissary, paymaster, member of courts-martial, and as such is eligible to try enlisted men of the Regular Army, and last, but not least, enlisted men are required to render the same honors to officers of Scouts as to Regular officers.

The Scout officers, as a whole, are men intensely devoted to their profession, worked hard for their respective organizations, with sometimes very limited material, at isolated stations, far from civilization, where, indeed, a clear head and a stout heart are their main assets. The records of the War Department will show, if consulted, many a bright page in the history of American occupation of the Philippine Islands creditable to our faithful but unappreciated officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts. No doubt it will be humiliating to the older Scout officers to read the article in the JOURNAL when it reaches there a month hence. "But stand steady, veterans, justice must prevail—even to you, ten thousand miles away from home."

CHARTER MEMBER.

"HORSE AND HORSE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"What did you come for, anyway—just to borrow a chunk of fire?" was the border greeting received by Chaplain Doherty on the occasion of a flying visit overland by river trails from Laredo to his comrades of the 3d Cavalry at Eagle Pass and way stations.

The Chaplain remained long enough to attend some social and religious services—long enough to conduct several camp fire entertainments, including a reception to Chaplain Bateman from Fort Clark—long enough to "tip off" the presence of three card sharps, who have been operating at Texas City and Laredo, and who arrived and left Eagle Pass the day before the paymaster; and then, the apostolic mission concluded, returned by another route via Carrizo Springs, the last 160 miles of approximately total 300 miles being made in three and a half days, with a garrison finish into Fort McIntosh.

Chaplain Doherty, riding a large Fort Keough mount, was accompanied by an efficient young enlisted man, who rode the Chaplain's second mount, a 14.2 pony, which has passed inspection many years. Both horses carried full packs. One day, a fierce ride of forty-five miles, from Chupadero to Indio, in the teeth of a northerly sandstorm, the big horse would stagger and passage, while the pony, offering little resistance to the gusts, pegged away persistently. In a country short of forage and water, natural selection and the survival of the fittest have given us a wonderful little animal. Is it the best horse for border service mounts?

QUIEN SABE?

MOUNTS FOR INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 17, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The article on page 748 of your issue for Feb. 14, 1914, by Captain Briggs, on "Horses for the Infantry," is an excellent one, and one which I agree with in full. All the arguments are true and good. But here is an additional one. Nearly all Infantry officers are required to ride at one time or another before they become field officers. As aids, adjutants, quartermasters, commanding machine-gun platoons and many other such positions they are required to be mounted. This duty falls to some officers many times, and to nearly all officers sooner or later. If they do not wish to ride a bag of bones or an outlaw, they must go to the expense of providing their own mounts. True, they receive pay and forage while the detail lasts. But many of them are limited to the short period of two years. What about the periods between details? How are they to learn to ride without mounts and training? Everyone has heard the derisive expression, "He rides like a doughboy adjutant." Why should we be jokes on horses? Nearly every Infantry officer has to ride and own a mount at varying intervals from his entry into Service until his retirement. This is just an additional reason to those of Captain Briggs why we should have an opportunity to learn to ride and to care for a horse.

WOOD B. MOUNTED.

ADVANTAGE OF MORE FREQUENT PAY DAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Permit me as an enlisted man to say that the proposed change in pay to thrice monthly will go a long way toward the abolishment of several of the disorders of our body garrison. Conspicuous among these are the twin evils, drink and moneylending—Siamese twins in their nature and surely the devil's own ambassadors. The latter evil cannot survive so vigorous a treatment, viz., strangulation; and the former will, no doubt, receive some curtailment. A large amount of the drinking among us enlisted men is doubtless due to the gullible one's ability to secure "jawbone" (credit) of the numerous mountebanks who surround Army posts, preying upon the weak, and promote nothing that is good in a body of men otherwise above the average. We find it easier to pass along the credit than we do the cold cash. Let the soldier, assailed on all sides, make good resolutions thrice monthly instead of once, and it will mean three weeks' abstinence instead of one in the month.

5TH INFANTRY.

A REFERENCE TO ANCIENT RECORDS.

New York city, Feb. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the objection by a correspondent to your headline, "As to Appeals to Caesar," you might invite his attention to Acts XXV., 11-12. As he may be of the younger generation, I will state that the Acts form part of a book once rather widely read.

C. H. H.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

That the foreign powers having warships in Mexican waters are taking steps to protect their legations is evidenced by the fact that France and Japan have followed the lead of Great Britain and Germany in having armed detachments from the warships at their consulates. It has been advocated that a force of some 2,000 marines be sent to the U.S. Legation in Mexico City so as to be prepared for an emergency. The story that Provisional President Huerta on Feb. 26 refused permission to the United States Government to send 2,000 American marines as a guard for the legation is denied from Washington. General Huerta, according to a New York Herald despatch, says he was asked by Washington to agree to the despatch, in addition to the Americans, of a thousand more men made up of Germans, English and French. To all of this he returned a negative reply on the ground that there was no need for such precautions.

Following the action of Rear Admiral Cradock, of the British navy, in sending machine guns, ammunition and men from his ships in Mexican waters to Mexico City to protect the British Consulate, the commander of the German cruiser Dresden shipped to the German Legation in Mexico City on Feb. 21 two machine guns and 40,000 rounds of ammunition. Accompanying the shipment went a squad of bluejackets from the Dresden in civilian dress. The detail of bluejackets on duty at the American Consulate at Vera Cruz was withdrawn Feb. 22 and replaced by a guard of picked marines, under the command of a sergeant. This step was taken after Gen. Gustavo Maas, commander of the Mexican federal forces, had been notified and given his consent. An additional force of U.S. marines ordered to Mexican waters will make available at Vera Cruz a full regiment of not less than 1,200.

The killing of William S. Benton, a British subject, at Juarez, Mexico, Feb. 17, by Villa, the rebel leader, personally or by his orders, has been the latest feature of the developments in the Mexican situation. It has created much excitement in England and led to this declaration in Parliament by the representative of the British Foreign Office: "The pacification of Mexico is an object we honestly desire to see accomplished, but it is impossible to effect it by British intervention. We do not intend to make any attempt of that character, which would be both futile and impolitic." The expressions of the British newspapers on the subject were in some instances very vigorous, going so far as to suggest that despite the statement of the Foreign Office England would take action if the United States did not. Some of the Paris newspapers said that the killing of Benton has brought the entire Monroe Doctrine forcibly to the attention of Europe and might ultimately make a united European intervention necessary.

On Feb. 20 a mass meeting was held in El Paso, Texas, to denounce the killing. Resolutions were adopted and telegraphed to President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, the British Ambassador at Washington and several Senators and Representatives. They asserted that Benton had been "brutally murdered and assassinated" merely for protesting against the confiscation of his property; that the State Department is suppressing information concerning the true conditions in Mexico; that semi-official utterances of the Department that, although Americans have been killed in Mexico during the present troubles, none has been killed solely because of his nationality are false (names of Americans killed allegedly because of their nationality being given); that despite the assurance of the Department several months ago that it would hold the Mexican leaders personally responsible for outrages committed against American citizens, the U.S. Government is at present harboring General Salazar and Maximo Castillo, both of whom have cruelly and brutally treated American citizens, and that the career of Francisco Villa has been that of an outlaw and a murderer for many years. The resolutions closed with a request to both houses of Congress to adopt a resolution compelling the State Department to transmit to Congress its records of outrages committed against Americans and other foreigners in Mexico. This expression of the mass meeting, comprising about a thousand words, appears in the Congressional Record of Feb. 21.

Friends of Benton on both sides of the Rio Grande assert that he was not tried by court-martial, but was brutally murdered. Benton was about forty-five years old and had lived for twenty years in Mexico, where he had amassed considerable wealth. The Huerta government promptly sought to make capital out of the Benton affair by issuing a statement on Feb. 21 to the effect that his death shows to the world that Villa and his associates are "only barbarous murderers."

What purported to be an official report of the court-martial of Benton was forwarded to the State Department at Washington by the rebels on Feb. 21. According to this document, which has an imposing list of officers as members of the court, Benton was permitted to testify in his own behalf. Major Manuel E. Banda was one of the two witnesses against him. He testified that Benton came to see Villa and protested against the destruction of his property. "Villa contended," said Banda, "that on account of the fact that he was a foreigner his property had not been confiscated, but that he would be forced to forbid Benton to return to Mexican territory to cause danger to the republic, as he was an element of danger to the cause of peace and order. At this the said foreigner answered in hard and violent words, saying that there was no human power that could oblige him to live outside Mexico and leave his property to suffer by depredation and robbery, as it had already suffered. Then he declared that he was just as good a man as General Villa, and in that moment, when he said this to General Villa, he pulled the pistol that was in his back pocket out of his trousers. But the General was ready and jumped for him. With one hand he struck and the persons who were present leaped on him so that he might not make an attempt against the life of General Villa." Benton, in the statement the report says he made to the court, declared he had had no evil intentions toward Villa. In El Paso, where Benton had a residence, the idea that the Scotchman went into Villa's room, knowing his character, with the intention of doing him bodily harm while protected by his officers, is considered absurd.

In a speech in the House on Feb. 25 Representative Ainey, Progressive Republican of Pennsylvania, assailed the Administration's Mexican policy. He asserted that the State Department has in its possession a record of American lives lost in Mexico that would "appal the country if made public." Mr. Ainey insisted that the

present policy of the Government leads to war instead of to peace, and introduced the following resolution:

H. Res. 429. Mr. Ainey.—Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the House of Representatives all information that may be in his possession or in the possession of the Department of State regarding the treatment in Mexico of citizens of the United States of America and of other countries with respect of their safety and the security of their lives and property, and to inform the House of Representatives what action, if any, has been taken for the protection of American citizens and other persons in Mexico.

A demand upon Villa for the surrender of the body of Benton was met with evasive replies, but Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Spring-Rice arranged on Feb. 25 for examination of the body as soon as Villa would permit the exhumation, which according to present appearances he is not likely to do.

Since the embargo has been raised on arms for Mexico frantic efforts have been made by dealers to purchase the old Krags now in storage in the Army arsenals. The specification under which these arms are to be sold is that "they should be shipped beyond the sea." The arms dealers attempted to induce the Government to change this to beyond the borders of the country, but the authorities refused to make the change. It is understood that there are between 200,000 and 300,000 Krags which could have been sold if the Government had waived the conditions relative to shipping them beyond the seas.

ARMY ITEMS.

Col. Webster Vinson, Q.M.C., has been ordered to appear before an Army retiring board at San Francisco.

Considerable interest throughout the Service is manifested in the decision of an Army retiring board at Washington and another at San Francisco before which five colonels have been directed to appear. Col. Lea Febiger, 6th Inf., Col. W. A. Nichols, Inf., and Col. Webster Vinson, Q.M.C., have been ordered before the San Francisco board, and Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., and Col. Millard F. Harmon, Coast Art., are directed to appear before the Washington board. None of the cases had been reported on by the board to the War Department up to the time of our going to press.

As the result of the detail of Major George D. Guyer, 16th U.S. Inf., to the Quartermaster Corps, Capt. Harrison J. Price, 23d Inf., will be promoted major; 1st Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf., is promoted captain, vice Captain Price; and 2d Lieut. Ernest L. Pell, 20th Inf., first lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Snyder.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., relinquished command of the Eastern Department on Feb. 26, and left Governors Island, N.Y., en route to San Francisco, to take transport for Manila to assume command of the Philippine Department.

Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th U.S. Inf., will be relieved from command of the regiment and placed in charge of Militia affairs in the Central Department. He will be stationed at Chicago, Ill.

The G.C.M. for the trial of Major Benjamin M. Koehler, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., began its sessions at Fort Terry, N.Y., Feb. 24. The sessions are held in secret. Major Koehler is represented at the court by Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. Frederick R. Ryan, law partner of William F. McCombs, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, went to Fort Terry Feb. 25 to confer with Colonel Hawthorne. It is thought possible that Mr. McCombs may help in the defense of Major Koehler. It is reported that some twenty-five witnesses, comprising officers and men, have been subpoenaed, and others may be called. It was stated that beginning Feb. 27 the court would be an open one.

Officers and ladies of the 22d Infantry, U.S.A., stationed at Texas City under the command of Col. Daniel A. Frederick, partook of a grand spread in the Rice Hotel, of Houston, on the night of Feb. 24. The banquet was in honor of the anniversary which marks the second year of continued field service by this regiment. The 22d was one of the first organizations ordered to the border in the beginning of the Mexican embroglio, and has not been in garrison since it first was ordered out. The day was given over to athletic events and amusements of various nature for the men, the commanders designating it as a "vaudeville-field day."

A fencing club, without dues, has been organized and put under way by the officers of the 4th Brigade, U.S.A., at Texas City, Texas. The purpose is swordsmanship and the related subject of bayonet drill now exacted by the War Department. The club starts with Col. R. L. Bullard, 26th Inf., as president, and Lieut. George C. Hicks, 26th Inf., as secretary, and a membership of some twenty officers scattered through the regiments of the brigade. It will have as head instructor Lieut. A. C. Arnold, 26th Inf., who before joining the Army was by profession an instructor in the sword. About half the club's equipment is furnished by the War Department, the rest by the individual. The club begins its work at once. All officers are invited to join.

Sergt. Michael E. Drew, U.S.A., retired, for six years in charge of records of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, has been appointed adjutant and inspector at the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors at Leavenworth, Kas. The position carries the rank of captain. He is to report March 5. Sergeant Drew went to Washington and assumed his duties with the National Guard in July, 1908, a short time after his retirement from the U.S. Army, in which he served thirty years.

The Haitian rebels at last accounts have been pretty much on the run, and the government troops are masters of the field. On Feb. 21 the federal army, in command of General Desormes, occupied Cape Haitien without a shot being fired. The troops entered the city in good order, and at the same time a Haitian gunboat landed a detachment from Port au Prince that disembarked on the water front. To guard against possible trouble an additional force of four officers and fifty-three bluejackets was landed from the U.S. gunboat Wheeling, making the American force on patrol in the streets seventy-seven officers and men. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer, U.S.N., in a despatch of Feb. 21 tells of the landing of additional men from the Wheeling and that all was quiet after the occupation of Cape Haitien by President Zamor's troops. Gen. Davilmar Theodore, the rebel leader, succeeded in escaping with two hundred followers through a cordon of government troops surrounding the city. His men were decisively beaten Feb. 23 in an engagement with the rear guard of the government army near Terrebonne. General Theodore's men fled in disorder, abandoning arms

and ammunition in their terror. The government sent reinforcements to aid in the pursuit of the rebels. Commander Bierer on Feb. 23 reported complete tranquillity at Cape Haitien and that he had withdrawn his guards ashore.

Since it passed out of the hands of the Harpers the weekly bearing the name of that ancient and honorable publishing firm has come under the control of men who appear to have more regard for sensation than for truth. This is shown in an attack upon the Army in Harper's for Feb. 21 in an article entitled "The Honor of the Army," which abounds in vicious misstatements and misleading perversions of fact. A reply by Lieut. Charles W. Lang, U.S.A., to this article appears on page 809. Another comes from a graduate of the Military Academy, George M. Brown, class of 1898, now president of a manufacturing company in East St. Louis, Mo. In this letter, addressed to the McClure Publications, Mr. Brown says: "I have seen the French army and its officers, as well as most of those of the other European countries, and I have seen considerable of our American officers and soldiers, and I have never seen anything at all like your cartoon of the American officer, and neither have I seen anything like the cartoon of the French officer. I have seen American officers and soldiers in the field, where they have been really comrades, but not beyond the point of discipline which any army must maintain. The officers in our Army to-day, I am sure, are just as considerate of the enlisted man as their long line of illustrious predecessors were. I have seen our Army at Galveston recently, and I was impressed with the splendid appearance of both soldiers and officers and the generally happy and contented appearance of the soldiers, and I am sure that your article is wrong throughout. I am also sure that our country has ample confidence in its Army, both officers and soldiers, and that that confidence is not at all misplaced. We are proud of what the officers to-day have done in the Philippines, in Cuba, Porto Rico, etc., but we are not at all proud of a lot of our muckraking magazines and a lot of their contributors. The Army at least fights in the open, and fights fairly, and has regard for the truth, whether an enlisted man or an officer."

The date of April 25, 1914, has been selected by the American Society of Naval Engineers for the annual banquet of the society, which will be held in Washington, D.C. The following committee has been appointed to have charge of the arrangements for the banquet: Rear Admiral J. R. Edwards, U.S.N., Capt. Gustav Kaemmerling, U.S.N., Capt. C. A. McAllister, U.S.R.C.S., Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Dinger, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Gilmer, U.S.N. It is expected that an important feature of the banquet this year will be a discussion of the important position that producers of naval material hold in relation to the potential naval strength of the country and the desirability for best co-operation and interchange of views between this civilian engineering personnel of the country and the naval service. The membership of this society includes, besides naval officers, the important members of the engineering staff of practically all firms engaged in the development and production of naval material, and the engineering staff of engineering and technical colleges of the country. An interchange of opinions as to the securing of the best conditions for the production and upbuilding of our naval material and the development of the engineering forces of the country as an adjunct to our naval strength is believed to be an appropriate spirit to govern the assemblage of the members of this society.

A partial report of the Southernland Personnel Board, submitted to the Secretary of the Navy Feb. 27, indicates that there is a disposition of staff and line officers to get together. The staff officers, in the opinion of a number of line officers, have not made unreasonable demands. Although all of their recommendations are not agreed to by the line, those which are regarded as the most vital by the staff will meet with approval of the line. The staff sub-committees are demanding that staff officers should be promoted with their "running mates" in the line, and this is apt to meet with not only the approval of the Secretary, but with support of the line. There is considerable opposition to the proposition to confer military titles upon staff officers.

Discussing the police situation in New York city this week Mayor John Purroy Mitchel spoke of the possibility that Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., may become Police Commissioner, and of the bills to give the Commissioner greater powers, and said: "Colonel Goethals is pledged to come to us on the completion of the canal, provided the President consents to his retirement from the Army—and in view of his great services the President is most unlikely to refuse—and provided these police bills are passed."

The Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, received a radio from Captain Thomas, of the British S.S. Cestrian, via Halifax, Feb. 20, stating that in latitude 42° 35' North, longitude 62° 52' West, he had received a message from the British S.S. Manchester Spinner, bound east from St. Johns, informing him of a sinking derelict to which assistance could not be rendered. The position given by the Spinner could not be read.

The report of the House Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, which was to be made Feb. 27, was held up at the request of Representative Witherspoon, who is writing a no-battleship program minority report, and expects Hensley and Buchanan to sign it. Gregg may also sign the minority report on the bill.

The transport Hancock, with 1,000 marines aboard, did not leave New Orleans, La., Feb. 26, for Pensacola, Fla., as previously ordered, but was held indefinitely by orders from Washington. The marines were taken to New Orleans from Panama for the Mardi Gras celebration.

Behind a bank of floral tributes from his friends, Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., was sworn into his new office as Commandant of the Marine Corps on Feb. 25. The largest floral piece was from the Annapolis class of '81, of which the new Commandant is a member.

SOCIETY OF SPONSORS, U.S. NAVY.

The Society of Sponsors of the United States Navy held its annual meeting on Feb. 23 and 24 in Washington, D.C. On the afternoon of Feb. 23 Mrs. Josephus Daniels entertained at a tea in honor of the Society. Mrs. Daniels was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Reynold T. Hall, president of the Society. Among the sponsors present were Mrs. Lewis Underwood, Mrs. Goldsborough Adams, Mrs. Jessie Lincoln Beckwith, Mrs. William Bedloe Beekman, Miss Edith Benham, Mrs. Frank P. Hamilton, Mrs. Richard Hatton, Miss Georgianne Patterson, Mrs. Clement Hebb, Mrs. Quicksall, Mrs. Henry Beates, Miss Katherine Theiss, Miss Helen Carnsi, Mrs. Manley Simons, Mrs. John Pels, Mrs. Russell Langdon, Miss Burrows and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. Invited to meet the sponsors were the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of State, the Senate Naval Committee, the Navy General Board, the chiefs of bureaus and other distinguished guests.

On Feb. 24 the annual business meeting and luncheon took place at the New Willard Hotel. By invitation of the Society Mrs. Finley J. Shepherd attended the meeting. The officers elected for 1914 are: President, Mrs. Reynold T. Hall; first vice-president, Mrs. Josephus Daniels; second vice-president, Mrs. Clifford More; secretary-treasurer, Miss Edith Benham. Board of Control: Mrs. Frank Brooks, Detroit; Mrs. Russell C. Langdon, Raleigh, N.C.; Miss Ruth Lawrence, New York; Mrs. De Witt Coffman, Boston; Mrs. William Bedloe Beekman, New York; Mrs. Robert Nugent Somerville, Cleveland, Miss.

An interesting book, "Ships of the United States Navy and Their Sponsors, 1797-1913," has been published by the Society, which was reviewed in our issue of Nov. 15, 1913. The authors are Mrs. Reynold T. Hall and Miss Edith Benham. The proceeds from the sale of this book are to be devoted to the philanthropic work of the Society.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Major Gen. and Mrs. C. T. Humphrey have announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. Percy Lawton Harley. Mr. Harley is a Harvard graduate and a native of Boston. After a trip abroad Mr. Harley will take his bride to Redlands, Cal., for the winter, where he has large interests and a beautiful winter home.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert Gibson Smith, U.S.V., of Washington, have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Frances Elward, and Lieut. Harry Alexander Baldrige, U.S.N. The ceremony will take place at St. Thomas's Church, Saturday, March 7, at noon, and a reception will follow at the home of Gen. and Mrs. Smith, 1513 Avenue of the Presidents. Miss Lawrie Elward Smith will attend her sister as maid of honor, and Mrs. Frank Moody, of New York, will be matron of honor. Capt. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., will be best man. The ushers will include Lieut. D. A. Weaver and Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Gilmer, of the Navy, and Mr. Irving Elward Smith, brother of the bride.

Two more engagements have been announced at Mare Island, Cal. The engaged couples are Miss Ramona McCudden, of Vallejo, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth McCudden and the late James McCudden, of that city, to Lieut. Schuyler F. Heim, U.S.N., attached to the receiving ship Cleveland, and Miss Elizabeth Carter, of Virginia, and Asst. Naval Constr. Philip G. Lauman, attached to the Mare Island station. The engagement news was told at a "baby party" given on Feb. 17 by Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder, who are shortly to leave the yard, the former being due for sea service. Everybody was requested to appear in baby's or children's clothes, and the results were most amusing. Officers over six feet in height went as babes in long clothes, while there were any number of Buster Browns and Mary Janes in evidence. A clever vaudeville show was presented by the guests, and at its conclusion Lieutenant Mayfield announced the receipt of a telegram from Cupid. Instantly all lights in the rooms were extinguished. The curtains in front of the improvised stage were drawn back, leaving only the black screen visible, and on this in large white letters, thrown into bold relief by the light behind, appeared the names of the engaged couples. Tiny bags of rice, serpentine and confetti were distributed as favors for the dance which followed, and prospective brides and grooms were literally showered. In fact, all the cotillion favors used during the evening were beautiful and particularly suggestive of the month of February, in which both Valentine Day and Washington's Birthday occur. Both weddings are to take place in June next, one in California and the other in Virginia, as Miss Carter is to leave next week for her Eastern home. Among those present at the unique announcement party were the betrothed couples, Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose, Miss Janet Crose, Capt. and Mrs. James McE. Huey, Capt. Berton W. Sibley, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones, Mrs. Witson, Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren, Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman, Mrs. H. W. Cole and many others.

Lieut. H. T. Pillans, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Rosalia Navarro were married at Key West, Fla., Feb. 19, 1914.

Mr. William O. C. Owen, son of Major William O. Owen, U.S.A., was married at Washington, D.C., Feb. 16, 1914, to Miss Una Virginia Percy.

Referring to the marriage of Capt. Joseph Edward Myers, 3d U.S. Field Art., and Miss Mary Maverick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mayerick, at Sunshine Ranch, San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 18, 1914, the San Antonio Express says, in part: "At 8:30 o'clock the military band struck up the solemn Lohengrin wedding march, and from above the matron of honor, Mrs. Crosssett, of Mexico, sister of the bride, attired in her own white satin wedding gown and carrying an arm bouquet of bride's roses, began to descend the broad stair. She was followed by Miss Milby Giles and Major William L. Westervelt and they in turn by Miss Fairfax Janin and Capt. Frank H. Wright. Then came the bride, attired in a white tulle gown with a minaret of tulle. Her bridal veil was the one worn by Mrs. Crosssett at her

wedding, having been made by their mother. It was caught on the coiffure with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses. She was accompanied by the groom, attired in the full dress uniform of his rank. On the first landing, which is raised but three feet above the salon, the bridal couple was met by the father of the bride, who gave her away, the best man, Capt. William Lee Hart, of Fort Sam Houston, and Rev. Philip Cook, rector of St. Mark's, who united them in marriage, using the full Episcopal service. The colors of the regiment and the National flag were crossed on the wall back of the bridal party and red ribbons were held by little Misses Agatha Welsh and Marie Hartatt so as to enclose the bridal party. Sergeants Long and Kelly stood guard over the colors. After the ceremony an informal reception, in which some 300 guests took part, was held, and a little later the bridal party repaired to the dining room, where an old-fashioned wedding supper was served a la buffet. Much interest centered about the cutting of the bride's cake by the bride, who used a new saber bought by the groom for the occasion. The band, stationed in the yard, furnished music for the dance which followed. Captain Myers and his bride left for New Orleans to attend the festivities of Mardi Gras. They will be at home at Fort Sam Houston early in March."

Mr. and Mrs. William Carson, of Burlington, Iowa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Lieut. Philip Bracken Fleming, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Miss Emma Phoebe Waterman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. C. Waterman, U.S.A., was married to Mr. Otto Haas, of Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1914, at the quarters of Colonel Waterman at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Hillman, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Des Moines, officiating. Only the immediate family and the friends at the post witnessed the ceremony. The bride's gown was of white charmeuse and point lace, pearl trimmed, and her bouquet bride's roses with lilies of the valley and ferns. The bride's mother wore conventional black, with a corsage bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Harriett Waterman, wore pale pink embroidered chiffon over blue and carried pink rosebuds. The bridesmaids, Miss Maida Lovell and Miss Elizabeth Waterman, were in pale blue, with bouquets of pink roses. Mr. Poffe, of Brooklyn, N.Y., was best man. The decorations were flags, ferns and jonquils of Cavalry yellow. At the conclusion of the wedding supper the bridal couple left for their home in Philadelphia. Miss Waterman has made an extensive study of astronomy, and recently has done scientific work in South America. Mr. Haas is a manufacturing chemist in Philadelphia. Col. and Mrs. Waterman, who have been with the 2d Division at Texas City, Texas, went home early this month to prepare for the wedding. Colonel Waterman recently was transferred to the 12th U.S. Cavalry, and soon will join that regiment at El Paso, Texas.

An engagement of interest to Service people is that of Miss Laura Cass Canfield, daughter of Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, of New York, to Mr. Henry S. Hooker, son of the late Capt. Richard C. Hooker, U.S.N.

Miss Sadie Murray, daughter of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., was married to Lieut. Henry Conger Pratt, 1st U.S. Cav., Feb. 11, 1914, at the residence of her parents at Fort Mason, Cal. The drawing room, where the marriage ceremony was performed, had a bower arranged in the bay window. Boughs of almond blossoms and green spikes of bamboo latticed the sides and ceiling of the pergola. The archway was of hundreds of lavender orchids, while the altar was banked with the same exotic blooms. On each side of the impromptu chancel were tall staffs of lilies of the valley and orchids. In the dining room urns and baskets held a profusion of acacias and jonquils, the Cavalry color of yellow being the decorative tones. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin veiled with point d'Alencon. The lace veil was caught with natural orange blossoms. Her bouquet was a shower of white butterfly orchids. Mrs. Maxwell Murray, wife of Lieutenant Murray, U.S.A., was matron of honor. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Rev. Edward Morgan officiated. The groom was attended by Lieut. Maxwell Murray, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., the brother of the bride, as best man, and the ushers were Capt. Herbert J. Brees, Capt. Malin Craig and Lieut. Henry D. F. Munnihyusen, 1st U.S. Cav., and Charles Chapman. Only the relatives and a few of the intimate friends of the families were present at the ceremony, but afterward a reception was held, at which some 500 guests were in attendance. Mrs. Maxwell Murray wore a gown of gold and silver brocade, and carried a shower of yellow and lavender orchids. The mother of the bride was in black velvet and lace, with a corsage bouquet of lavender orchids. Among the gifts were a magnificent set of flat silver from the president and directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, a handsome diamond horseshoe from Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sharon, a diamond bracelet from John Keith and a beautiful gold vanity box from Dr. Harry Tevis. The bride and groom left in the evening for Coronado, Cal. The Presidio of Monterey, Cal., is the station of Lieutenant Pratt.

RECENT DEATHS.

Bvt. Major Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, U.S.V., formerly Governor of Maine, president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and prominent in the M.O.L.L.U.S., died at Portland, Me., Feb. 24, 1914, in his eighty-sixth year, of a complication of diseases that began when he was wounded in the battle of Petersburg in the Civil War. General Chamberlain was a professor in Bowdoin College when appointed lieutenant colonel of the 20th Maine Infantry in 1862. On May 20, 1863, he was made colonel, and received the brevet of brigadier general of Volunteers in 1864 and the brevet of major general of Volunteers in 1865 for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious service in action on Quaker Road, Va. He was awarded the Congressional medal of honor for "daring heroism and great tenacity, holding position of Little Round Top and carrying Great Round Top in battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863." A month later he commanded a brigade of the 5th Corps. On the Petersburg battlefield he was wounded on June 18, 1864. He commanded the parade at the formal surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. He was wounded three times during the war. Following the war he was elected Governor of Maine, serving until 1871, and long was president of Bowdoin College. He was the author of many works on civics and political economy.

Col. James O'Hara, U.S.A., retired, died at Berkeley, Cal., on Feb. 21, 1914. He was born in Ireland June 2, 1844, and was graduated from West Point in the class

of 1866, being assigned to the 2d Artillery, and served in the Coast Artillery until his retirement from active service in 1903 at his own request after more than forty years' service. Since his retirement he has lived in San Francisco, Cal., or its vicinity. He served at the Military Academy as assistant professor of French from 1867 to 1870 and as assistant professor of Spanish from 1867 to 1872. He saw distinguished service in the Philippine Islands during the war with Spain and the Philippine insurrection, commanding the battalion of Batteries H and K of the 3d U.S. Field Artillery during the operations between July 25, 1898, and June 28, 1899. His services were especially distinguished in the advance toward Malolos during the Philippine insurrection, and he was present at all the actions participated in by the 3d Artillery battalion. He is survived by six children, two of whom are officers of the Army, Lieut. J. J. O'Hara, of the Cavalry, unassigned, on duty at West Point, and Lieut. E. J. O'Hara, Coast Art., on duty in Hawaii. Two sons, Mr. J. M. O'Hara and Mr. F. J. O'Hara, are in business in San Francisco. There are two daughters, Miss E. M. O'Hara and Mrs. E. P. O'Hern, wife of Major E. P. O'Hern, of the Ordnance Department. Colonel O'Hara was a man of fine and lovable character, who will be mourned by many devoted friends. He was an officer of the 3d Artillery until promoted major, 1st Artillery, June 6, 1900. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, Sept. 23, 1901, and colonel Aug. 4, 1903. He was a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1878. In addition to the other duties he served at various posts in the South and on the Pacific coast.

Major William Fletcher, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Mexican, Civil and Indian Wars, died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 22, 1914. He was born in New York Dec. 27, 1831, and entered the military service as a private in the 1st Ohio Infantry in June, 1846. He next served as a private and corporal in the 2d Ohio Infantry to July 26, 1848, and then joined Company F, 1st U.S. Artillery, in December, 1848, serving to Oct. 9, 1858. After serving as a private and sergeant in Company F, 8th U.S. Infantry, from June 23, 1850, to Nov. 1, 1861, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 11th U.S. Infantry. He was transferred to the 20th Infantry in September, 1866; was promoted captain in November of that year, and at his own request, after forty years' service, was retired Aug. 31, 1887. He was awarded the brevet rank of captain in August, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the second battle of Bull Run, Va. During his service in the war with Mexico he took part in the battles of Monterey, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo and defense of Pueblo. He served in Texas and was engaged in scouting hostile Indians, and during the War of the Rebellion he was in the field with the Army of the Potomac and participated in the campaigns through Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was also engaged in the operations in front of Petersburg, Va., and at Baton Rouge, La., and after the war served on frontier duty. During the Civil War he took part in the battle of Gaines's Mill, Seven Days' Fight, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Petersburg, Va. He was advanced to major on the retired list in April, 1904.

Capt. Richard Henderson, U.S.N., died at his home, Salisbury, N.C., Feb. 24, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Minnie Lord Scales Henderson, and two sons, Leonard and Richard. An elder brother, Hon. John S. Henderson, and a brother-in-law, Henry T. Wanhum, M.D., also survive him. Captain Henderson was born in North Carolina Aug. 23, 1855, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 26, 1872; and was placed on the retired list on his own application June 30, 1905. He had eighteen years and two months' sea service, and eleven years and one month shore duty. During his active service among other duties he was attached to the Essex, Nipsic, Shenandoah and Torpedo Station; was assistant to lighthouse inspector; instructor of ordnance, navy yard, Washington, to December, 1889. He was ordered to the Alliance, Asiatic Station, in January, 1890; was on college duty at Raleigh, N.C.; served in the Indiana during the war with Spain, and later as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey and in the Illinois.

Lieut. Comdr. Roland I. Curtin, U.S.N., whose death at the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., Feb. 20, 1914, we briefly noted in our last issue, was born in Pennsylvania on July 4, 1874, and entered the naval service as a naval cadet Sept. 6, 1892, graduating from the Naval Academy in June, 1896. During the Spanish-American War in 1898 he served on board the U.S.S. Wasp from April 10, 1898, to Sept. 27, 1898, and on board the U.S.S. Massachusetts from Oct. 1, 1898, until after the close of the war. He was promoted to the grade of ensign May 6, 1898; to lieutenant (junior grade) May 6, 1901; to lieutenant April 28, 1903; to lieutenant commander July 1, 1909, serving in the latter grade on board the U.S.S. Minnesota as ordnance officer to May 5, 1910; at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., from May 14, 1910, to June 9, 1913; on board the U.S.S. Pittsburgh from July 2, 1913, to Aug. 23, 1913, and at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., from Nov. 24, 1913, to the date of his death. He leaves a widow and two children. Mrs. Curtin was a Miss Hammersley, of Philadelphia, and is a sister of Mrs. R. B. Roosevelt, of Washington, and Mrs. John Roosevelt, of New York, and Mr. Lou Hammersley, of New York. The funeral took place Feb. 22 at the Naval Cemetery, Annapolis. Services were held at the Naval Academy Chapel. The procession was under the command of Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N., and consisted of two companies, one of enlisted men from the ships and one of marines. The pallbearers were Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth G. Castleman, Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Andrews and Lieut. Comdr. Amos Bronson, U.S.N., Prof. Paul J. Dashiell, U.S.N., Paymr. De W. Ramsey, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Ridgely, U.S.N., Arthur MacArthur, jr., and Thomas T. Craven, of Washington.

Dr. Samuel Freeman, A.M., M.D., father of Surg. G. F. Freeman, U.S.N., died at Everett, Mass., Feb. 19, 1914.

A son was born to Ensign and Mrs. Mahlon S. Tisdale, U.S.N., Feb. 18, 1914, which died at birth.

Mr. John Henry Edson, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1853, former second lieutenant of Mounted Rifles, U.S.A., and a lieutenant colonel, 10th Vermont Volunteers, Civil War, died at Elizabeth, N.J., Feb. 11, 1914. He resigned from the Army in 1860.

Rev. J. W. Campbell, D.D., of Mount Kisco, N.Y., died at the home of Dr. Norman Barnesby at Scarborough-on-Hudson, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1914, after a short illness. Funeral services were held at the Mount Kisco Methodist Episcopal Church Feb. 23. He leaves a widow, Myra D. Campbell, and four children—C. C. Campbell, of Chicago; Capt. J. M. Campbell, U.S.A.,

retired; Mrs. Norman Barnesby and Mildred Ray Campbell.

Miss Mary Lou Cobb, of Birmingham, Ala., died on Feb. 23, 1914, on the day before she was to be married to Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday, 22d U.S. Inf. Miss Cobb was stricken with heart failure. For the last two months she has been preparing her trousseau, and guests had already begun to arrive at the Cobb home for the wedding, set for Feb. 24.

Bvt. Major William A. Kenny, Capt., N.G.N.Y., retired, who died at West New Brighton, S.I., Feb. 23, 1914, was a faithful member of the 22d Engineers, N.Y., for over twenty-eight years. He held the brevet rank of major for his long and faithful service, and joined the regiment as a private in Company E, Feb. 2, 1885, and served in successive grades up to and including the rank of captain. He was retired in 1913. Funeral services were held in the armory on Feb. 25, relatives, officers of the regiment, members of the Defendarm Association, United Spanish War Veterans, Society of Foreign Wars, Society of American Wars, Society of American Officers, and Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War, attending. The interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery, an escort from the regiment and firing party accompanying the remains.

Mr. George M. Bishop, brother of Major John S. Bishop, U.S.A., retired, whose death at Phoenixville, Pa., Feb. 5, we briefly noticed in our issue of Feb. 7, was the oldest business man in the town. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1835 and was a member of the following lodges: Phoenix Lodge No. 75, F. and A.M., Jerusalem Commandery, K.T., Royal Arcanum, Golden Eagles, treasurer of the Red Men, treasurer of the Phoenix Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, treasurer of the Phoenix Mutual Relief, president and director of Phoenix Mutual Fire Insurance Company, secretary of Chester County Funeral Directors' Association; also member of Pennsylvania State Association of Funeral Directors, at one time vice-president of same. The respect in which the deceased was held was shown by the large attendance at the services held Feb. 9. The funeral was the largest ever held in Phoenixville, many people coming from a great distance, while his body was viewed by several hundred townspeople. Rev. Dr. R. M. Green, pastor of the Baptist Church, of which the deceased had been a lifelong and faithful worker, delivered the funeral sermon. The active pallbearers were selected from the Masonic lodge. The honorary pallbearers were all brother undertakers.

Dr. Francis Atkisson, whose death on Feb. 2, 1914, at Fort Benton, Mont., we briefly noted in our issue of Feb. 14, was a former contract surgeon, U.S.A. He was in his seventy-fifth year and was a native of Kentucky. The Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune in referring to his death says, in part: "The first appearance of Dr. Atkisson in Montana was when he came to Fort Assiniboine in 1879 in the capacity of contract surgeon for the 15th Infantry of the U.S. Army, then stationed there. He continued at that station until 1881, when he secured a similar contract with the 3d Infantry, U.S.A., at Fort Benton, and was transferred to that post, continuing in that work for some time before he severed his connection with the Army to take up private practice at the town of Fort Benton. He had since continued to live at the same place and had practiced his profession successfully until the last few years he had limited his practice to long time patrons and office work. Dr. Atkisson practiced his profession along high ethical standards, and it has been said of him that much of his effort was given without hope or expectation of compensation, ministering to the afflicted wholly because of a desire to help lessen the ills of his fellow man. No affiliation with secret order or church organization marked the history of his life. He was unostentatious, and measured a man's right to friendship on the broader basis of the brotherhood of man. His friends were measured by the circle of his acquaintances."

Mrs. Charles Van Ausdal, mother of Mrs. Farwell, wife of Paymr. Neal B. Farwell, U.S.N., died at Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1914.

Mrs. Lucille M. Stevens Spafford, wife of Lieut. Edward E. Spafford, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 19, 1914.

Gunner Philip Doherty, U.S.N., retired, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Feb. 23, 1914.

Adolph Seabel, formerly a chief gunner, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy Oct. 15, 1905, died Feb. 25, 1914, after a prolonged illness, at his home in the Lehigh Mountains, Lehigh county, Pa. He served sixteen years in the Navy and resigned while serving on board the U.S.S. Rhode Island. He was a native of France, and leaves a widow.

Following is the history of the several members of the class of 1880 at West Point, of which Oberlin M. Carter was the head, Colonel Goethals following as number two. Of the fifty others sixteen are dead, viz., David J. Rumbough, Elias Chandler, P. M. B. Travis, S. E. Stuart, F. H. Peck, Wilbur Loveridge, Edgar Hubert, E. S. Avis, Warren H. Cowles, H. J. McGrath, W. M. Dickinson, F. D. Holton, A. B. Scott, J. Y. F. Blake, commander of the Irish Brigade during the Boer war, Z. W. Torrey, G. R. Burnett. The following are in civil life: C. S. Burt, H. A. Schroeder, C. E. Hewitt, B. S. Weaver, J. R. Chapman, J. H. G. Wilcox, F. J. A. Darr, Charles Stewart. The following are on the retired list of the Army: George L. Converse, Edward H. Catlin, Charles B. Vogdes, George W. Goode, J. W. Watson, Percy E. Trippe. The following are on the active list of the Army: W. C. Rafferty, John L. Chamberlain, C. J. Bailey, F. S. Strong, M. F. Harmon, C. H. Hunter, George W. Van Deusen, James B. Aleshire, S. W. Dunning, J. B. Erwin, D. L. Tate, George H. Morgan, J. W. Benét, J. S. Rogers, H. L. Roberts, George Bell, George H. Sands, H. G. Sharpe.

With only three matches remaining to be fired, the Bordentown Military Institute rifle team has assumed the undisputed lead of the league for the championship of the military schools of the United States. This was brought about by the victory of the Bordentown Military Institute team over that of the Harvard Military School, of Los Angeles, Cal., and the defeat of the New Mexico Military Institute by the New York Military Academy. Bordentown won their last match in spite of the handicap of having five of their regular team unable to shoot. These matches are shot by teams of ten men, the highest five counting, and in the Harvard match, Bordentown was able to have just exactly five cadets fire the course, some of the best shots not taking part in this match. While the result was a slightly lower score, the match was won by the safe margin of 935 to 896.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Philippo Camperio, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N.

Miss Dorothy Gray Brooks, of Washington, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan at West Point, N.Y., last week.

A son, John Douglas Stevens, was born on Feb. 11, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. L. M. Stevens, U.S.N., at Denver, Colo.

A son, Donald Kuldell Nickerson, was born to the wife of Lieut. L. A. Nickerson, U.S.A., at Fort Andrews, Mass., Feb. 19.

A son, Charles Howard Gill, was born to Lieut. Charles C. Gill, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gill on Feb. 20, 1914, at Annapolis, Md.

A son, Morrison Griggs Wood, was born to the wife of Lieut. Neal N. Wood, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Apache, Ariz., Feb. 10.

A seven and a half pound girl, Fay Givens, was born to the wife of Lieut. H. N. Sumner, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Feb. 17, 1914, at Fort Dade, Fla.

Capt. Russell C. Langdon, U.S.A., state inspector of the National Guard of North Carolina, with Mrs. Langdon, is guest of Hotel Grafton, Washington, D.C.

Capt. Henry C. Jewett, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jewett, of Washington Barracks, left Feb. 21 for a trip to Panama and the West Indies. They will be gone about a month.

Comdr. Casey B. Morgan, U.S.N., on recruiting duty in New York city, was a guest at the review of the 2d Naval Battalion, N.Y., by Commodore R. P. Forshe, N.Y., in the armory in Brooklyn, Feb. 26.

Colonel Carleton, U.S.A., and family have returned to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, after a stay of several months at Eagle Pass, where Colonel Carleton has been in command of the troops stationed there.

Mrs. Michie and Miss Margaret Michie, wife and daughter of Major Robert E. S. Michie, U.S.A., who have been spending the season at the Grafton in Washington, will leave on March 4 for Warrenton, Va.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels gave a tea on Feb. 23 in honor of the Society of Sponsors of the United States Navy. Mrs. Daniels was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Reynold T. Hall, president of the society, and members of the society.

A son, George Newell Whittlesey, grandson of the late Comdr. York Noël, U.S.N., and great-grandson of the late Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland, U.S.N., was born to the wife of Mr. George Newell Whittlesey at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 22.

A military and naval ball was given by Capt. Charles H. Gridley Garrison, No. 4, Army and Navy Union, and Harriet H. Gridley Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 14, at Erie, Pa., Feb. 16, which proved a great success. There were twenty-four dances on the program.

Lieut. Col. George F. Landers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Landers, who recently arrived at Fort Adams, R.I., where Colonel Landers assumed command of that post, have been the recipients of much hospitality and a constant round of entertainments have been planned in their honor.

Gen. Martin D. Hardin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hardin entertained a large company at their villa at St. Augustine, Fla., on Feb. 21, when a cabaret quartette was part of the entertainment. Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brooke, who are guests at the Alcazar, St. Augustine, were among the guests.

Among those who attended the bal masque at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on Feb. 20, 1914, were the following from Fort Strong: Mrs. Coles, as "Yama Yama Girl"; Mrs. Marcone, "Carmen"; Captain Wiggins, "Dutch Boy"; Lieutenant Coles, "Toreador"; Lieutenant Stockton, "Domino"; and Lieutenant Lyon, "Pierrot."

The Washington Post of Feb. 22 publishes a very good likeness of Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Capt. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy. Miss Fullam spent the early winter in Washington, where she has been very popular and has danced with great success in many entertainments for charity.

Mrs. Mabel Boardman, who entertained a box party for the benefit performance of "Fanny's First Play," given at the Belasco Theater in Washington on Feb. 23, under the auspices of the Junior Auxiliary of Neighborhood House, had as her guests Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., and Mrs. Crozier, Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshire, and Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A.

Lieut. Charles H. Stearns, M.R.C., and Mrs. Stearns were host and hostess at a charming Valentine dinner given in their quarters in Fort Ward, Wash., Feb. 14, 1914, the color scheme being red, and the table decorations in perfect keeping with the occasion. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Greenough, C.A.C., Lieut. and Mrs. Martin, C.A.C., Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, C.A.C., and Miss Mary A. Powers.

Mrs. Robert H. C. Kelton and her mother, Mrs. Wills, of Newburyport, Mass., entertained the Deane Winthrop Chapter, D.A.R., recently at Fort Banks. Mrs. Kelton, who is a cousin of Mrs. William Cummings Story, the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is much interested in patriotic work, and was founder and first regent of the Old Newbury Chapter, D.A.R., one of the largest chapters of Massachusetts, in her native city of Newburyport.

Capt. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. North Carolina at the Boston Navy Yard on Feb. 20 before the fancy dress ball in the armory given by the Massachusetts Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hunt, Mr. Walter Badger, Mrs. A. Hollis White, Mr. E. N. Sawyer, Mrs. L. Hamilton Gill, Lieut. Charles D. Barrett, U.S.M.C., Miss Frances Kaemmerling and Mrs. Arthur Pickering Almy.

Senator Lodge has nominated Preston W. Smith, of Charlestown, Mass., for a cadetship at West Point. He is the son of Major Mark E. Smith, Inspector General of the Massachusetts Militia. He was born in Charlestown, where he lives with his parents at 52 High street. He graduated from the Warren Grammar School and the Charlestown High School, class of 1912. He is at present taking a post-graduate course at the English High School. He is a popular member of the Charlestown Cadets, Co. A, 5th Regiment, M.V.M., and has won medals for his proficiency in the manual of arms in prize drills. He was a lieutenant in the Charlestown High School Cadets. He has taken entrance examinations for Harvard College.

Mrs. Henry G. Lyon is stopping with her sister at 24 Waller avenue, Ossining, N.Y., for a few weeks.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., and Mrs. Symons were dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Feb. 21.

Mrs. Corry, wife of Ensign William M. Corry, U.S.N., has been joined by her mother, Mrs. D. F. Sutherland, in Paris, France.

Mrs. Field, wife of Ensign Richard S. Field, U.S.N., has joined her mother, Mrs. Richard Lee Fearn, at the Brighton, Washington.

Mrs. Winslow, wife of Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U.S.N., of Newport, R.I., is convalescing from a recent severe attack of grippe.

Miss Annie Mallison, of Washington, N.C., sister of Lieut. Thomas Mallison, U.S.N., is the guest of Mrs. William Graeme Harvey in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Bacon, wife of P.A. Surg. Sankey Bacon, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Taggart, having just returned from a trip to Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watson gave a dinner at Newport, R.I., on Feb. 20 in honor of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N.

Lieut. Cyril A. Phelan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Phelan gave a supper party at their quarters at Fort Adams, R.I., Feb. 18, following the weekly concert held on the post.

P.A. Surg. Edgar L. Woods, U.S.N., and Mrs. Woods are the house guests of Senator and Mrs. Swanson, who entertained at a dinner in their honor on Feb. 19 in Washington.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was hostess at a thé dînansant at Fort Adams, R.I., on Feb. 19 in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George F. Landers.

Capt. Roger Wells, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wells were hosts at a large dinner at their quarters at the naval training station at Newport, R.I., on Feb. 20 before the dance at the Naval War College.

Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, U.S.A., and his daughter, Miss Katherine Tillman were present at the second court ball held in Rome, Italy, on Feb. 16. The Tillmans are now in Rome for the season.

Lieut. Joe R. Morrison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morrison were dinner hosts at the naval training station at Newport on Feb. 21, going with their guests later to the fancy dress dance at the Civic League House.

Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshire gave a dinner for their daughters, the Misses Marjorie and Dorothy Aleshire, at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, before the weekly dance on Feb. 19.

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sharpe and Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wainwright were among the guests at a dinner given by Mrs. Samuel Spencer in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 19 in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall.

In the audience at the Philadelphia Orchestra concert held at the National Theater in Washington, Feb. 24, were Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mrs. William Crozier, Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Gen. George Andrews, U.S.A., and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. William Van Ruyven and Col. John Biddle, U.S.A.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S. will be held at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C., Wednesday, March 4, 1914, at 8 o'clock p.m. Col. James Worden Pope, U.S.A., is among the applicants for membership. An original paper entitled "Some Reminiscences of the Early Days of the Army of the Potomac," will be read by the author, Major Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A.

Mrs. John David Robnett, wife of Paymaster Robnett, U.S.N., entertained at a beautiful tea and dance Feb. 21 in Washington. She had with her Miss Manon Yantis, of Brownwood, Texas. Assisting Mrs. Robnett were Mrs. A. W. Gregg, wife of Representative Gregg, of Texas; Mrs. John Ross Martin, Mrs. E. M. Hacker and Misses Lucy Burleson, Dorothy Campbell, Dorothy Smith, Dorothy Dennett, Dorothy Trout, Catherine Theiss, Inez Thomas, of Texas, and Katrina Carter, of Mississippi.

Among those who took part in the series of fancy dances to be given at the entertainment for the benefit of the Washington Diet Kitchen at Rauscher's on Feb. 26 were Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Capt. William F. Fullam, Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, Miss Julia Meyer, daughter of the former Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Emily Beatty, daughter of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., who is one of the most graceful dancers in Washington, and who has been awarded several prizes at competition dances this winter.

The British Ambassador and Lady Cecil Spring-Rice were hosts at a brilliant reception at the Embassy in Washington Feb. 21, when among the guests were the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fiske, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wainwright, Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gheen, Miss Gheen, Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshire, the Misses Gatewood, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Henry S. Breckinridge, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills.

Mrs. Albert L. Mills, wife of Brigadier General Mills, U.S.A., welcomed a large company to a tea in Washington Feb. 23, in honor of Mrs. John Bassett Moore. Mrs. Henry Breckinridge, Mrs. Borah, Mrs. John K. Shields, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Swager Sherley, Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, Mrs. Foote and Mrs. Richard Davenport were assistants to the hostess, as were Mrs. William Kearney Carr, Mrs. James B. Aleshire, Mrs. William Bailey Lamar, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Hoff, Mrs. S. M. B. Young, Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Mrs. Walter Gordon, Mrs. W. R. Hall and Mrs. George Reed, the Misses Moore, the Misses Aleshire, Miss Hemphill, Miss Esther Foote, Miss Margaret Worthington, Miss Josephine Mason and Miss Mary Webb.

Among the visitors of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company in New York city this week were the following: Col. Winfield Scott Presky, Col. E. P. Brewer, U.S.A., Major Milton F. Davis, Lieut. E. H. Pearce and Capt. James B. Mitchell, U.S.A., Henry B. Lockwood, esq., Capt. J. E. Roller, U.S.N., Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Lieuts. J. B. Barnes and J. C. P. Bartholf and Capt. A. S. Williams, U.S.A., Major Charles Wylie, 9th N.Y., Lieuts. C. H. Keppeler and G. J. Rowcliff, U.S.N., Lieut. Col. W. C. Dawson, U.S.M.C., Mrs. J. C. H. Lee, wife of Lieutenant Lee, U.S.A.; Comdr. J. S. Doddridge, U.S.N., Capt. J. T. Boates, U.S.M.C., Capt. G. F. Verbeck, 1st Art., N.G.N.Y., Chaplain David H. Tribou, Comdr. G. S. Galbraith, Paymr. A. F. Huntington, Paymr. Jonathan Brooks, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur B. Keating and Lieut. Comdr. I. C. Wettengel, U.S.N., and Capt. J. F. Siler, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle, of Fort Ruger, Honolulu, had a poem, "The Squaw," in Harper's Weekly of Jan. 24.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles T. Blackburn, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter on Feb. 26, 1914, at Philadelphia, Pa.

A daughter, Mary Elizabeth Grow, was born to the wife of Surg. Eugene J. Grow, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1914.

The birth of a daughter, Catherine Vance Nimitz, to Mrs. C. W. Nimitz, wife of Lieut. C. W. Nimitz, U.S.N., in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Feb. 22, 1914, is announced.

Mrs. William Tipton Conn., jr., wife of Lieutenant Commander Conn, U.S.N., now in the West Indies, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alfred T. Hoen, in Baltimore, for seven weeks.

Col. William Paulding, U.S.A., and Mrs. Paulding, who are spending the winter in Middletown, Conn., are building a house in Bridgeport, Conn., where they will make their future home.

The British medical profession is preparing entertainments in honor of Col. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., who will leave South Africa for England on Feb. 28 on his return to America. The main feature of the entertainment is to be a banquet "to mark British professional appreciation of the splendid work achieved by Colonel Gorgas and his two assistants."

Comdr. H. H. Hough, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hough have just returned on the S.S. Olympic after a three years' stay abroad, where Commander Hough was stationed as Naval Attaché at Paris, France, and St. Petersburg, Russia. Commander Hough was relieved by Lieut. Comdr. S. I. M. Major, U.S.N. His address will be 51 West Fifty-third street, New York city.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady G. Ruttenutter, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., were hosts at a bridge party of six tables Feb. 21 in honor of Captain Ruttenutter's birthday. The decorations were in keeping with Washington's birthday. The ladies' prize was won by Mrs. N. V. Ellis, the second prize by Capt. J. K. Miller, and the consolation was given to Lieutenant McAndrews. The visitors were presented to Miss Katherine Ruttenutter, who, with Mrs. McAndrews, assisted the hostess.

Col. William J. Nicholson, 2d U.S. Cav., arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 24, to take command of the 2d Cavalry, relieving Major John S. Winn. Colonel Nicholson has been on duty with the 7th Cavalry in the Philippines prior to being ordered to Fort Ethan Allen. Upon his arrival an informal reception was held at the post headquarters. Major Winn will take command of the 2d Squadron of the regiment. A fancy dress ball, the first of a series of semi-monthly dances, was given Feb. 24, about fifty couples being present. The administration building hall was beautifully decorated. Col. William J. Nicholson received with Major and Mrs. John S. Winn.

Major J. H. Macomber, chaplain, U.S.A., retired, living in his home in San José, Cal., celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday on Feb. 17, 1914. He has been on the sick list for nearly a year past, but is much improved, so he was able to see his friends, and a good number of his old comrades and neighbor friends and relatives came in from three to five in the afternoon. Light refreshments were served, while Miss Esther Macomber, the Chaplain's daughter, furnished delightful music on her new victrola. Several beautiful bouquets of flowers were brought in by the old comrades. In the War of the Rebellion the Chaplain was a fighting man in the 2d Division of the 6th Corps. Among the callers was one 6th Corps man of the 2d Division and of the Chaplain's regiment, 1st Vermont Heavy Artillery. He brought to the Major a bouquet made up in a little basket. The base was of violets and the centerpiece was a beautiful 6th Corps badge, 2d Division, of white flowers, exquisitely arranged by his good wife. Another beautiful double hyacinth, white, with "6th Corps," put in as a card. The Chaplain and his family enjoyed the day greatly. The Chaplain thinks no social bond is stronger than that existing between old companions in arms.

Mr. Charles Lawrence, uncle of Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, 24th U.S. Inf., died at Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 15, 1914.

Mrs. Charles Cole announces the marriage of her daughter, Isabel McLean, to 1st Lieut. Richard James Herman, 8th U.S. Inf., Jan. 7, 1914, at Manila, P.I. At home after Jan. 28, Camp Ward Cheney, P.I.

Vice Admiral Jules Francois Emile Krantz, who was Minister of Marine in the French Cabinet on three occasions, died at Toulon, France, Feb. 26, 1914. He was ninety-three years old. He was in active service in the navy from 1837 till 1896, and had a most distinguished career. He took part in the French-German war as commander of the Ivry Fort, defending Paris. He wrote extensively on naval matters.

Lieutenant Haage, of the 98th German Infantry Regiment, stationed at Metz, was killed in a duel with Lieut. von La Valette St. George, a comrade of the same regiment. According to the published version of the quarrel, the duel was the result of an insult to Lieutenant Haage's wife at a masked ball in the Military Casino.

PROPOSED TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Lieut. John H. Towers, U.S.N., who has been mentioned as the American aviator who probably will fly the Rodman Wanamaker transatlantic flying boat with Lieut. John Cyril Porte, of England, arrived in New York on Feb. 23 for a conference with Mr. Wanamaker and Glenn H. Curtiss, who is building the flier. Lieutenant Porte arrived on the Carmania that night. After the conference with Mr. Wanamaker Mr. Curtiss was to take the two aviators to his factory at Hammondsport, N.Y., to go over the structural details of the machine. The trip to New York of Lieutenant Towers, who heads the Navy aviation camp at Pensacola, Fla., was taken by members of the Aero Club to indicate that the Navy Department was interested in the event and would not deny permission for Lieutenant Towers to make the flight. As to the talk that overcautious flyers would lose their way Lieutenant Towers is quoted as saying that by flying low at an altitude of not over 1,000 feet, the drift of an aircraft can be calculated almost as easily as the drift of an ocean liner. At 4,000 feet and above the skyline is lost in the mist. A flight at 10,000 feet was at first thought most feasible by Glenn H. Curtiss.

At the request of the New York Sun, that paper states, the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department has investigated the conditions of the course over which it is proposed to fly the Wanamaker-Curtiss boat from

Newfoundland to the coast of Ireland. The investigation was made under the direction of Capt. George G. Cooper, U.S.N. His letter says: "The shortest track is from Middle Hill, Cape Freels, Newfoundland, to Achill Head, Ireland, 1,610 nautical miles or 1,854 statute miles. This is the shortest distance computed along the Great Circle. The coast at Cape Freels is low and rocky, and the sea freezes there between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, the ice remaining until May and sometimes as late as June. Foreign vessels enter only between June and December. There is no information at hand regarding the availability of supplies, from which it is inferred that none are obtainable. The next shortest track is from Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland, to Achill Head, 1,611 nautical miles or 1,855 statute miles; physical conditions similar to those at Cape Freels. The third track is from Cape Spear, Newfoundland, to Dunmore Head, Ireland, distance 1,631 nautical or 1,878 statute miles. Although this is a trifle longer, it is more to be recommended for the reason that Cape Spear is close to the harbor of St. Johns, where the coast has a moderate height, the harbor is rarely frozen over in winter for more than a week and navigation is scarcely ever interrupted either by ice or by fog and supplies of every kind are always obtainable."

The Wright patent decision, which practically gives the Wright Company a monopoly of the aeroplane industry in the United States, is discussed in connection with the proposed flight. An associate of Curtiss, who was one of the defendants in the recent litigation, is quoted as saying that he would be willing to pay royalty to the Wright Company in order to be allowed to continue the manufacture of the flying boat he has perfected.

ADMIRALS DEWEY AND VON DIEDRICHS.

If the German Vice Admiral von Diedrichs had read what is said by Admiral Dewey in his autobiography about the friction between the Americans and the Germans at Manila Bay in 1898 he could hardly have made the statements concerning this affair which are credited to him in a newspaper despatch from Baden-Baden, Germany, Feb. 24. In view of the specific statements of both Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Fiske in their respective Memoirs it is absurd to ascribe the friction at Manila Bay to malicious reports in the English papers. If, as the German Admiral says, he was desirous of co-operating with and supporting Admiral Dewey, to show contempt for his authority as the naval officer in possession of Manila Bay was a singular way of demonstrating his good-will. Still more absurd is von Diedrichs's explanation that the supposed playing of the Spanish anthem by the German cruiser Irene was the cause of the difficulty. The Admiral seeks to explain the sinister concentration of so many German war vessels at Manila as due to a purely fortuitous chain of circumstances. In charging that Admiral Dewey's Autobiography contains many errors of statement in regard to this matter, due to erroneous recollection, Admiral von Diedrichs overlooks Dewey's declaration that his report of the unpleasant incidents at Manila Bay are based upon the official records made at the time. We are glad to see that the German Admiral expresses regret that the Manila affair had been raked out of oblivion, as he had hoped that the misunderstandings and differences had been smoothed over. He and Admiral Dewey were friends, he says, and had exchanged visits, letters and gifts.

Because of his experiences during our Civil War and the fact that international law was one of his favorite studies Admiral Dewey appears to have been much better informed on the subject of blockades than the German Admiral. The appearance of foreign men-of-war, on visits of observation, during our blockade of the Southern coasts, 1861-5, were common enough, but the appearance of a strong naval force would have been considered a serious demonstration, as Admiral Dewey explains. When, therefore, he made his call of ceremony on Vice Admiral von Diedrichs he made a polite inquiry, which he regarded as warranted, why so large a German naval force was present when there was only one German commercial house in Manila. The only satisfaction he got was the statement from the Vice Admiral: "I am here by order of the Kaiser, sir." The Germans refused to accept our Admiral's interpretation of the law of blockade, or to be governed by it, and in various ways indicated by Admiral Dewey they showed their disrespect for it. Finally von Diedrichs proposed to submit the point to a conference of all the senior officers of the men-of-war in the harbor. But only one officer appeared, Captain Chichester, of the British Immortalité. He informed the German commander, says Admiral Dewey in his Autobiography, "that I was acting entirely within my rights; that he had instructions from his government to comply with even more rigorous restrictions than I had laid down; and, moreover, that as the senior British officer present he had passed the word that all British men-of-war upon entering the harbor should first report to me and fully satisfy any inquiries on my part before proceeding to the anchorage of the foreign fleet."

"However, Vice Admiral von Diedrichs was unconvinced. When later the Cormoran, which was an old offender, was sighted coming up the bay Flag Lieutenant Brumby was sent to make sure that she stopped to report, in keeping with the custom of other foreign men-of-war. When the Cormoran saw the McCulloch approaching she turned and steamed toward the northern part of the bay, compelling the McCulloch to follow. Brumby first hoisted the international signal, 'I wish to communicate.' No attention was paid to this by the Cormoran. Then Brumby fired a shot across her bows, which had the desired effect. There was no further interference with the blockade or breach of the etiquette which had been established by the common consent of the other foreign commanders."

With reference to this incident Admiral Fiske says in his "War Time in Manila":

"We were holding an effective blockade of Manila Bay and were recognized belligerent. Therefore, by the rules of war and military courtesy, Manila Bay was ours, and Admiral Dewey had the war right and duty to do everything in the bay that he thought necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. One thing was the boarding of every vessel, war vessel or merchant vessel, that came into the harbor. What was our astonishment on hearing that the admiral of the foreign fleet objected to his ships being boarded, and that he had a council of war on board his flagship at which the captains of the warships of the various neutral nations were present, at which he proposed the question to each one, 'Would you permit your vessel to be searched by a foreign man-of-war?' A lieutenant of the British ship Immortalité told me that Capt. Sir Edward Chichester,

the captain of the Immortalité, was the first one to whom this question was addressed, and he answered that he was not the junior at the table, and, therefore, would not answer first. The officers answered afterward in the inverse order of their ranks, each one, including Chichester, saying 'No.' Then Chichester said, 'It is not a question of being searched; it is simply a question of being boarded on coming into a blockaded harbor in time of war by the admiral of the blockading fleet. The admiral has a perfect right to board all neutral men-of-war.' And he opened an official book which he had brought with him from his ship, from which he read his authority for this statement.

"The reason for the actions of the foreign fleet was a point much debated by us in the Petrel. One side held that they were not really trying to make things difficult for the Americans, but that, from long habit, they had come to regard Americans as of small account, and were simply acting thoughtlessly.

"This side had a very strong case, for Europeans did not have much respect for Americans, as a naval people or as a nation. This may seem a strong statement, but for years American officers in all parts of the world had been smarting under the light way in which they and the United States were regarded by Europeans.

"The Europeans had been accustomed to see our miserable ships in different parts of the world, and being used from childhood to the idea that a warship represents her country, and that one can tell from a warship what kind of a country she belongs to, they had come to the conclusion that the United States and her people, while industrious, moral and rich in a material sense, were not people who belonged to the polite society of nations."

Admiral Fiske relates a number of humiliating incidents in his experience which illustrate this. "The fact is," he says, "that until the Spanish-American War America, as a nation, hardly existed in the thoughts of Europeans." If the little Navy men could have their way we should be once more restored to this negligible position in the eyes of the world.

DEWEY AND DIEDRICHS.

It is most fortunate for history that the German admiral who captured Kiaow Chow (1897) and in the year following attempted the capture of Manila Bay should have been so rash as to question the truth of Admiral Dewey's very brief, modest and moderate narrative regarding German meddling during the Spanish-American War.

Admiral Diedrichs is a gallant officer, and as such bound not only to obey the orders of his Emperor, but also to defend his policy. The diplomat has been defined as a man sent abroad to lie for his country. Admiral Diedrichs has been forced to play the rôle of a diplomat—and right clumsily has it been played in this case.

The German Admiral accuses Dewey of having listened to the malicious yarns of Englishmen—of having had his mind poisoned by gossip and rumor. No one who knows anything of Admiral Dewey or has read his autobiography will treat such a charge seriously; and those of us who know Admiral Diedrichs know equally well that his apologies are dictated for him by the lawyer of the Berlin Foreign Office—that in any case he is compelled to shield his Emperor from the charge of having committed a blunder. But it will take much wriggling and scribbling before the world can be made to understand why Germany, with practically no interests in those waters, should have held at Manila five war vessels, a much larger fleet than even England, whose interests outweighed those of all the other Powers combined.

It was my fortune to be in Manila and Hong Kong before the departure of General Merritt for the peace conference, and I took pains to gather first hand information on the spot about the Dewey-Diedrichs episode—from Americans and British alike.

From a study of evidence there is reason to think that had not Admiral (then Captain) Chichester, of the British navy, given unmistakable marks of his friendship toward our fleet the German Admiral would have driven Dewey either to open fire upon him or submit to humiliating conditions.

Admiral Diedrichs is no doubt ashamed of the rôle he then played, although he did presumably nothing that was not ordered from Berlin. Let me explain why I am using language that may appear intemperate to outsiders.

Shortly after the close of hostilities I visited the new German military colony of Kiaow Chow, which is about 100 miles due south of the British port of Wei Hai Wei. Never did the eye of man rest on so desolate a site for human colonization. Let me quote from notes made at the time and published in book form soon afterward:

"Not even the soldiers had barracks fit to keep out the rain. Two buildings of mud (adobe) fit for cow stables represented the hotel accommodation. There was no wharf for landing general stores; no storehouse for the custom house. There was no water fit to drink and no means of procuring any. Labor was almost impossible to procure, even for the government."

"Yet in such an hour official Germany was employing a long train of coolies for the purpose of erecting—what do you suppose? A distilling plant? A recreation ground for the men? A church?"

"These precious coolies were employed in erecting a monument to Admiral Diedrichs—the conqueror of Kiaow Chow!"

In other words, while the infant colony was suffering for the very necessities of life, the bloodless conqueror of a senile garrison was off in search of new laurels—at our expense.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden on Hudson, Feb. 25, 1914.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

In the case of an officer stationed at Galveston, Texas, who, it is believed, is undoubtedly a deserter, being absent without leave for a number of weeks, the question whether his personal effects could be sold was referred to the Judge Advocate General, who says: "There is no authority for the sale of an officer's property who is absent without leave, for the purpose of reimbursing a company fund for an alleged defalcation by the absent officer, as Par. 117, A.R., 1913, prohibits officers from making any payment on any account whatsoever from the proceeds of a sale of effects, and requires that the proceeds be deposited with a quartermaster."

An officer on temporary duty at Galveston, Texas, occupied a house at his temporary station from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1913, for which he drew fuel from the depot quartermaster at Galveston. During the same period a paid servant occupied the officer's quarters at Fort Riley, his permanent station, as a caretaker, and was supplied

with fuel and light therefore by the quartermaster at Fort Riley. The question submitted was whether the officer should be required to pay for fuel from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1913. The Judge Advocate General holds that the issue of fuel was unauthorized and quotes from the decision of the Assistant Comptroller dated Feb. 8, 1912, as follows: "When the quarters actually occupied by an Army officer are heated at the expense of the United States, he is not entitled to any additional fuel allowance issued to himself or his family at the expense of the United States, notwithstanding the fact that he may not have occupied the full number of rooms to which his rank entitles him."

That a recruit of the Infantry, unassigned, who attempted suicide when suffering from melancholia, was incapable of appreciation of his act and was therefore not guilty of misconduct, should not have his pay withheld during the temporary disability, is the ruling of the Judge Advocate General.

THE CAPTURE OF CASTILLO.

Many conflicting reports concerning the capture of Maximo Castillo have been published in the daily press. Following are the official reports covering this capture:

Alamo Hueco, N.M., Feb. 17, 1914.

From the Commanding Officer, Troop A, 9th Cavalry, to the Commanding Officer, Hachita, N.M. Subject: Capture of Castillo.

1. I report the capture of Castillo and six of his band near Alamo Hueco about 11:30 a.m. today.

2. After getting information from a cowboy I went down the road with Trumpeter Williams and Private Stoner, both of Troop A, 9th Cavalry, and came upon Castillo and six of his band. We marched them to camp, searched them and took from them the following articles: Thirteen hundred and fifteen dollars, Mexican currency; \$132.25, U.S. currency; one check drawn by Roxby for \$1,077; Maximo Castillo's private papers; two Luger automatic pistols; forty-five rounds ammunition for Luger pistol; one Colt's single action pistol, caliber .45; five rounds ammunition for Colt's .45 pistol; one Colt's automatic, caliber .38; nine rounds ammunition for Colt's automatic, caliber .38; one cartridge belt and holster; two extra clips for Luger pistol; one 8 X Baush and Lomb field glass and case; one Lemaire field glass and case.

3. The money was taken from the different prisoners in different envelopes, with the name of the owner on each.

4. I am moving with the entire troop, less the guard of ten men sent with the prisoners to Hachita, to the vicinity of Antelope Wells to capture the rest of Castillo's band.

T. A. ROTHWELL, 1st Lieut., 9th Cavalry.

Alamo Hueco, Hachita, N.M., Feb. 17, 1914.

From the Commanding Officer, Troop A, 9th Cavalry, to the Commanding General, Southern Department. Subject: Capture of Maximo Castillo.

1. I report that Maximo Castillo did not surrender to me.

2. About 11:30 a.m. Feb. 17 a cowboy reported to me that there was some Mexican soldiers down the road. Musician Williams and Private Stoner, both of Troop A, 9th Cavalry, being near, I took them with me and hastened in the direction indicated by the cowboy. I had not gone far when I met a party of six advancing up the road toward Alamo Hueco. The band was led by an old man whom I recognized as Maximo Castillo, having heard the cattle men in this vicinity describe his appearance. I went up to Castillo and ordered him to throw up his hands. He did not want to do so, but desired to discuss the matter with me. I then directed him sharply to throw up his hands, and he raised both hands to about the height of his shoulders. I then put one of my men on the right of the prisoners, placed another in the rear of the prisoners and taking the left myself I directed the march back to camp with the captives.

3. Maximo Castillo denied his identity to me, and said he had no weapon, yet I took from him a Luger automatic pistol and about fifty rounds of ammunition. The other members of his party all denied having weapons, yet we took from them four pistols and abundant ammunition.

4. I believe that Maximo Castillo and his party were in search of horses, and had no intention of surrendering to me or to anyone else. The previous night the wire of the corral of pack train No. 11 was cut by some unknown persons, and the camp dogs growled and snarled all night.

5. The camp guard had been warned to take extra precautions in guarding the horses, and this guard was inspected three times during the night by myself and 2d Lieutenant Wagner, of the troop. It is my opinion that Castillo and his band were about camp all night endeavoring to steal horses, but were circumvented by the vigilance of the sentries.

T. A. ROTHWELL, 1st Lieut., 9th Cavalry.

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

Upon requisitions being made for a certain number of automatic pistols, caliber .45, model of 1911, with pertaining equipments, the following information was given. The revolver lanyard is not suitable for use with the automatic pistol on account of the difficulty of engaging the snap hook in the ring in the butt of the pistol. Changes No. 4, Uniform Regulations, dated Dec. 18, 1913, directs that the pistol lanyard be omitted as a part of the officers' equipment. Further, the Secretary of War has disapproved the adoption of the pistol lanyard for enlisted men. In view of the fact that revolver lanyards are no longer issued for use of either officers or enlisted men of the Army, they will not be supplied to the Organized Militia.

The Signal Book, United States Army, is being revised and the new edition is not expected to be available for issue before May 1 next.

Field Service Regulations are also being revised and will not be ready for issue for several months.

Upon re-enlistment sergeant-instructors should be given the typhoid prophylaxis unless they have been given it within the two years prior thereto. Under the provisions of Par. 349, Militia Regulations, it is requested that the several state authorities direct a medical officer of the Organized Militia to administer the treatment. The prophylaxis can be obtained upon requisition at a cost of fifteen cents for the three injections.

THE ARMY AS A SCHOOL.

The Galveston Daily News of Feb. 17 quotes Col. E. R. Plummer, 28th Inf., as saying: "In the last month eighty men have left my regiment. Their terms had expired and nearly all went immediately to some employment in civil life." Asked why so small a percentage of the men re-enlist, Colonel Plummer said: "It's the monotony of camp life. Your full-blooded soldier is a man who chafes under inaction. I learned that when I first joined the Army. A soldier is contented only when he is on the move. It is the usual thing to see the soldier who has been kept in camp a long stretch quit the Service as soon as his term of enlistment ends."

"The street railways are constantly taking on expired men as conductors and motormen. Frequently I have letters from railway officials advising me that employment is open to soldiers leaving the Service. I had such letters recently from street railway officials in St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle, Wash., and Columbus, Ohio. The railway officials explain that they prefer employees who have had training in the Army because these men understand the importance of orders and are trained to obey."

"The popular impression that an Army brigade or an

Army division in camp is accomplishing nothing toward furthering the welfare of the country is wrong. We have here a great school. It is a school which is constantly graduating, young men for good citizenship. When they come to the Army they learn discipline and obedience and they acquire good habits. These three things are what win the preference of employers for the man with an Army training. What the street railway officials told me holds good in every branch of business and industrial life. I mention the railway men merely because the greater number of the men discharged in the last month from my regiment went to the street railways. Many of these young fellows came to us as green country lads, really unfit for any sort of employment in the city. The Army is a great school for moral as well as manual training.

"So you see we are not leading an idle and resultless existence while we are here in camp waiting for orders. We are conducting a school from which we turn out useful citizens."

Colonel Plummer said he was unable to explain why the diminishing ranks are not recruited. "The recruiting offices, according to what we hear and read, are overflowing," he said. "I suppose we will get them when we really need them."

Colonel Plummer doubtless understands that recruits are sent to organizations only twice in a year and that there are more than enough recruits waiting at the depots to fill out the organization. In due time the 28th will be filled up to its authorized strength.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

In reply to an inquiry from the Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., the Comptroller decides that the expense incurred in removing a man threatened with smallpox from the U.S. dredge Chinook, lying below Portland, Ore., to the detention hospital in Portland, was a justifiable expenditure in the interest of public health.

In the case of Paymr. D. C. Crowell, U.S.N., the Comptroller fixes the rule that "as far as pay officers reporting at their homes to settle accounts is concerned, the day of arrival shall be counted as a day of travel, and the officer or clerk shall not receive commutation of quarters for that day."

The Navy Department Annex, now in the Mills Building, Washington, is to be removed to a building rented for ten years from July 1, 1913, at a yearly rental of \$30,000. The new Navy Department Annex is in process of erection on New York avenue, just west of Seventeenth street, N.W. The Comptroller decides, however, that the appropriation for heat, light, etc., in an annex in the Mills Building is not available for any other building.

The following letter appears in the Washington Post. Editor Post: "In your issue of the 10th instant, there appeared, in the obituary column, notice of the death of William H. Bell, said to be 'one of the two survivors of the Greely Arctic Expedition of 1882.' This is evidently a mistake, for of the seven survivors of the Greely Arctic Expedition rescued at Cape Sabine, Grinnell Land, June 22, 1884, one, Ellison, died at Godhavn, Greenland, July 8; another, Julius Frederick, died at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 6, 1904, leaving five survivors of the expedition, namely: Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., retired; Col. D. L. Brainard, U.S.A., War Department, Washington, D.C.; Henry Biederbeck, 138 Palisade avenue, Jersey City, N.J.; Francis Long, Weather Bureau, San Jose, Cal. William H. Bell was in no way connected with the expedition commanded by Lieut. (now Major General) A. W. Greely. D. L. Brainard."

George H. Olin, adjutant, Col. John Jacob Astor Camp, No. 28, United Spanish War Veterans, writes from Atlantic City, N.J.: "Recently there came into the possession of one of our comrades a medal that was found in this city during the G.A.R. Convention in July, 1911. This medal is marked on one side, 'Given by Congress for special valor'; on reverse, 'First Lieut. Edmund English, Co. G, 7th U.S. Vet. Vol., Wilderness, May 6, 1864.' We know how highly it must be prized, and we wish to return it to him. To this end we would ask that you publish in your paper a request that he communicate with me or with John H. Wiley, Hotel Wiltshire, this city, when on being identified it will be our great pleasure to restore it to him."

Col. Henry T. Allen, Cav., U.S.A., on duty with the General Staff, acted as chief marshal of the parade at Alexandria, Va., on Feb. 23, in honor of Washington's birthday. In the parade were the U.S. Marine Band, one company of marines, the U.S. Engineers, battalion of U.S. Engineers, battalion of U.S. Coast Artillery, 5th Cavalry band, squadron of 5th U.S. Cavalry, battalion of 3d U.S. Field Artillery, band U.S. navy yard.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., in his address at a dinner given for him at the Astor Hotel, New York city, Feb. 21, by the New York Lehigh Club, emphasized the need of this country's preparation for war. In the same connection a statement made by President Wilson regarding military training of the students of the country was read by Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University.

Capt. C. C. Rogers, U.S.N., who is due for promotion by the retirement of Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, has been ordered to a hospital for treatment, after which he will be re-examined to determine his physical fitness for promotion.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Feb. 22, 1914.

Monday afternoon Major Lacey conducted a tactical walk for all the lieutenants. Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck conducted a tactical walk for all the captains on Friday afternoon. Captain Morrow had another accident Monday afternoon, when he ran his machine into a ditch to avoid a mule team.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Griswold served tea at the the dancant in the dance pavilion. Captain Maxey, recently assigned, joined Friday from leave. Captain Maxey has just finished a tour in the Philippines. Mrs. Maxey and the boys will remain in California until the fall. Mr. F. A. Culbertson, of Houston, visited Lieutenant Rucker in camp Friday. A number of the officers and their ladies journeyed to Galveston this week to see Nazimova in "Bella Donna," also "Everywoman."

First Sergt. Charles Streiff, Co. B, one of the old-timers of

the regiment, was retired on Monday and has gone to Milwaukee. He was presented by the officers of the regiment with a regimental crest fob, and the men of his company gave him a handsome gold watch.

At the regimental parade Tuesday afternoon about eighty recruits were with the regiment for the first time. Formal guard mount is to be held Friday afternoons.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 22, 1914.

Many dinner parties preceded the regular formal hop at Fort Myer Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison entertained for Miss Mitchell, of Washington, and Miss Dunn, of Rochester, N.Y. Mrs. Gallup's visitors were Miss Morris and Miss Griffith. Among the guests at the hop from Washington were Col. and Mrs. E. St. John Greble, Col. and Mrs. Heistand, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Aleshire, Miss McAdoo and Major Lyon.

There was no tea-dance on Friday after the drill, but several of the ladies of the Artillery and Cavalry were at home to many callers. Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Carter gave a delightful buffet supper for the Cavalry officers and ladies. Monsieur Peret, former instructor of French at West Point, is a visitor at Fort Myer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Olmstead gave a supper party on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Converse, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Austin. An informal musicale was enjoyed. Mrs. T. C. Dickson, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, Ord. Dept., was the week-end guest of Mrs. Burleson. Princess Kawahanohe and friends of Hawaii viewed the drill on Friday from Colonel Wilder's box.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., FEB. 26, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following captains of Coast Artillery Corps are assigned to company indicated upon relief from duty in Quartermaster Corps: Jauris A. Moore, 83d Co.; Frank E. Hines, 60th Co.; Charles C. Burt, 142d Co.; Hugh K. Taylor, 23d Co.

Capt. Henry R. Casey, C.A.C., transferred from 60th to 161st Co., May 1; upon expiration present leave will join company.

Second Lieut. Oliver S. McClary, 16th Inf., transferred to 15th Infantry, April 1; will proceed on transport to leave San Francisco, April 5, to Manila and join regiment.

Capt. Richard T. Ellis, C.A.C., detailed for general recruiting service, March 1, will proceed to Fort Slocum.

Capt. John W. Wilen, 13th Cav., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment.

First Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 3d Cav., relieved from Walter Reed General Hospital, will join regiment.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 19, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav., to be first lieutenant from Oct. 26, 1913, vice 1st Lieut. Edward G. Elliott, 9th Cav., detached from his proper command.

Second Lieut. Fred H. Coleman, 2d Cav., to be first lieutenant from Oct. 28, 1913, vice 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, Jr., 4th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Emil P. Pierson, 14th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 7, 1913, vice 1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, 6th Cav., who resigned Dec. 6, 1913.

Second Lieut. Clark P. Chandler, 11th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 7, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th Cav., who died Jan. 6, 1914.

Second Lieut. Richard H. Kimball, 11th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 9, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 15th Cav., who resigned Jan. 8, 1914.

Second Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d Cav., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 4, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cav., promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. John D. Reardan, 11th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 14, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Henry A. Bell, 18th Inf., retired from active service Feb. 13, 1914.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 21, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Fred H. Coleman to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Emil P. Pierson to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Clark P. Chandler to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Richard H. Kimball to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Abbott Boone to be first lieutenant.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. John D. Reardan to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron to be first lieutenant.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

First lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps: Robert Du Rant Harden, Harry Holmes Southwick and Raymond Ewell Scott.

BULLETIN 2, JAN. 30, 1914, WAR DEPT.
Publishes the names of officers and enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Reserves of the Militia, announced as having satisfactorily passed the examinations held May 12, 1913, under the provisions of Par. II, G.O. 166, War D., 1911.

BULLETIN 3, FEB. 5, 1914, WAR DEPT.
Publishes the list of articles supplied by the Q.M. Corps for issue to troops, and considered as expendable under the conditions set forth in the heading of each list.

G.O. 5, FEB. 26, 1914, EASTERN DEPARTMENT.
In compliance with G.O. 80, War D., Dec. 20, 1913, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Eastern Department.
THOMAS H. BARRY, Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 2, FEB. 6, 1914, CENTRAL DEPT.
I. The target C as prescribed by the Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1913, differs from the former design only in being 6 feet by 10 feet, instead of 6 feet by 12 feet. In the interest of economy, target C of the old design will be utilized in the service by cutting off one foot on each end of the target.

II. Pasteboard targets E and F and their corresponding silhouettes and the falling target G as described in the Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1913, differ in shape but slightly from the former targets of these designs. In the interest of economy the old model targets and their silhouettes will be used in field firings until the supply is exhausted. The new design of these targets will be used where prescribed in the qualification courses.

By command of Major General Carter:

D. J. BAKER, Jr., A.G., Acting Adjutant.

BULLETIN 7, FEB. 20, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

I. Complaints being constantly received at the War Department in regard to excessive service required of the crews employed on the steamers furnished by the Quartermaster Corps for harbor use, it is announced that the limit for hours of service of the crews of these boats has been fixed by the Secretary of War at a maximum of sixty-five (65) hours a week, except in cases of real emergency, and this rule will be strictly observed by all concerned within this command.

II. Publishes orders from the War Department, dated Feb. 6, 1914, which directs that absence of employees in and under the War Department who are members of the Militia, on duty or field service with their organizations for instruction, shall not adversely affect the efficiency ratings of such employees.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Col. Webster Vinson, Q.M.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Capt. George F. Connolly, Q.M.C., is relieved from duty in Q.M. Corps and will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty, in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks, and Field Bakery No. 3, and also as assistant to the Q.M. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Q.M. Corps is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect on the date specified after his name: Capt. J. A. Moore, March 2, 1914; Frank T. Hines, April 30, 1914; Charles C. Burt, May 15, 1914, and Hugh K. Taylor, May 20, 1914. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Capt. Gordon Robinson, Q.M.C., upon his relief from duty as Q.M. of the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, will report to Washington and report in person to the Chief of the Q.M. Corps for duty in his office. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Capt. Wallace H. Craigie, Q.M.C., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Jonas J. Rackley, Q.M.C., now at Fort Howard, Md., is assigned to duty at that post. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George H. Gilland, Q.M.C., Fort Howard, Md., will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for temporary duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Henry P. Sneed, Q.M.C., now at Joplin, Mo., to Seattle, Wash., for temporary duty until April 29, 1914, when he will be assigned to duty on the transport Bunside, relieving Q.M. Sergt. John B. Wilson, Q.M.C. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Sergt. Max Coan, Q.M.C., School for Bakers and Cooks, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., is transferred as private to the 10th Company, C.A.C., and will be sent on the first available transport to Fort De Russy, H.T., for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Pay Clerk Frederick A. Markey, Q.M.C., now at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Sergt. Fred Hendrickson, Q.M.C., Fort Jay, N.Y., is transferred as sergeant to the 29th Infantry, is detailed for duty at Castle Williams as a non-commissioned officer with a disciplinary company. (Feb. 24, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

First Lieut. Chester R. Haig, M.C., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for temporary duty, and on completion return to station. (Feb. 20, War D.)

The following medical officers are relieved from duty in the Philippine Department, about June 15, 1914, and will then proceed to the United States and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders: Major William M. Roberts, Capt. Charles W. Haverkamp and Capt. Royal Reynolds, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Leonard P. Bell, M.R.C. (Feb. 21, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Rufus H. Hagood, jr., M.R.C., to active duty, about March 1, 1914, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Feb. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. William O. Bailey, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Washington, Md. (Feb. 21, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Elsworth Wilson, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 21, 1914. (Feb. 21, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Robert Peterson, H.C., Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Henry M. Barclay, H.C., Field Hospital No. 2, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Amos W. Clark, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 21, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Col. John T. Thompson from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, upon the arrival of Colonel Babbitt, and then to South Bethlehem, Pa., for duty pertaining to the inspection of material under manufacture for the Ordnance Department. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Leave one month to Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Dickson, O.D., upon his relief from duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission. (Feb. 19, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered:

Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Dickson from his present duties in connection with the Isthmian Canal Commission, March 1, 1914, to the New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N.Y., take station and assume command of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., relieving Col. Edwin B. Babbitt. Colonel Babbitt upon being thus relieved will report to Washington and report to Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSON.

Col. Augustus P. Blockson, 3d Cav., Fort McIntosh, Texas, will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Feb. 2, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d Cav., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, returned to duty from sick in quarantine, will proceed to his proper station, Del Rio, Texas. (Feb. 14, S.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

First Lieut. Robert M. Barton, 5th Cav., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of Militia of Minnesota: Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Duluth, Eveleth, Red Wing, Lake City, Winona, Rochester, Zumbrota, Faribault, Anoka, Princeton, Olivia, St. Paul, New Ulm, Redwood Falls, Madison, St. Peter, Mankato, Worthington, Fairmont, Austin, Owatonna, Northfield and Crookston. (Feb. 12, C.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Sick leave one month and fifteen days, effective on or about Feb. 18, to 2d Lieut. Carlyle H. Wash, 6th Cav. (Feb. 13, 2d Div.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, 8th Cav. (Feb. 13, S.D.)

Cook John Dotzauer, Troop K, 8th Cavalry, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 25, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave fifteen days to Capt. Henry Gibbins, 9th Cav., Douglas, Ariz. (Feb. 14, S.D.)

Leave one month, about Feb. 15, 1914, to Capt. George P. White, 9th Cav., Hachita, N.M. (Feb. 13, S.D.)

First Lieut. Charles B. Amory, 9th Cav., is detailed Feb. 25, 1914, for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map, and will proceed to Columbus, N.M., for station. (Feb. 9, S.D.)

First Sergt. Alfred Kellam, Troop H, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 24, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Leave three months, upon his arrival in San Francisco, Cal., to 1st Lieut. Orlando C. Troxel, 10th Cav., Tokyo, Japan. (Feb. 11, S.D.)

Leave four months, about Feb. 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Duncan C. Richart, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Jan. 31, S.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 32, Feb. 7, 1914, War D., as places the name of Col. James Lockett, 11th Cav., on the list of detached officers and removes the name of Col. William A. Shunk, Cavalry, therefrom is revoked. Colonel Lockett is relieved from assignment to the 11th Cavalry, to take effect May 31, 1914. (Feb. 20, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Second Lieut. Everett Collins, 14th Cav., now at Marfa, Texas, is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map, with station at Marfa, Texas, on the expiration of his present leave. (Feb. 12, S.D.)

Leave one month and twenty-three days to 1st Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 14th Cav., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (Feb. 10, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

COL. R. D. READ, ATTACHED.

Leave one month to Major Lewis M. Koehler, 15th Cav., Clint, Texas. (Feb. 14, S.D.)

Leave fifteen days to 2d Lieut. William A. Raborg, 15th Cav., Fort Hancock, Texas. (Feb. 4, S.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of Col. Frank West, Cavalry, is placed on the list of detached officers, June 1, 1914, and the name of Col. William A. Shunk, Cavalry, is removed therefrom, to take effect May 31, 1914. (Feb. 20, War D.)

The name of Major James A. Ryan, Cavalry, is placed on the list of detached officers, Feb. 21, 1914, and the name of Major Charles A. Hedekin, Cavalry, is removed therefrom, to take effect Feb. 20, 1914. (Feb. 20, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Capt. Clarence Deems, jr., 1st Field Art., from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to join his regiment. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to 2d Lieut. George S. Gay, 1st Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with the understanding that he proceed to his proper station on the transport leaving San Francisco about March 5, 1914. (Feb. 12, S.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Capt. John E. Stephens, 3d Field Art., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty. Upon the arrival of Captain Stephens, Capt. Henry B. Farrar, 3d Field Art., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 31, S.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles J. Ferris, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is extended fourteen days. (Feb. 6, S.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Leave one month to Chaplain Francis P. Joyce, 4th Field Art. (Feb. 17, 2d Div.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, Field Artillery, from duty as inspector-instructor of Militia of Colorado to Salt Lake City for duty as inspector-instructor of the Field Artillery of Utah and New Mexico. (Feb. 21, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Col. Millard F. Harmon, C.A.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Eugene T. Wilson, C.A.C., from duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Leave one month, about March 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Clair W. Baird, C.A.C. (Feb. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital for treatment. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frederick R. Garcin, C.A.C., is detailed for duty on the Progressive Military Map and will report by letter to the Department Engineer, Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York city, for instructions. (Feb. 18, E.D.)

Sick leave twenty-one days, upon his relief from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to 2d Lieut. Francis J. Torney, C.A.C. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class William P. McCann, C.A.C., Fort Carroll, Md., will be sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Leo J. Huennekens, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore., upon the arrival at that post of Sergeant McCann will be sent to the headquarters, Coast Defenses of Baltimore, to report to the C.O. for duty at Fort Carroll, Md. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Engr. Thomas J. Leary, C.A.C., Fort Crockett, Texas, upon expiration of the furlough, to the headquarters, Coast Defenses of Southern New York, for duty at Fort Hancock, N.J. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Engr. Austin C. Fitzpatrick, jr., C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., upon the arrival of Engineer Leary at that fort will be sent to Fort Crockett, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps on the date specified after his name: Capt. John W. McKie, March 3, 1914; William H. Peek, May 1, 1914; John C. Goodfellow, May 16, 1914, and John A. Berry, May 21, 1914. Captain McKie will proceed at the proper time to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and report on March 3, 1914, to the C.O. of the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound for assignment to duty as Q.M. of those defenses, relieving Capt. Gordon Robinson, Q.M.C. Captain Peek will proceed at the proper time to the Presidio of San Francisco and report in person on May 1, 1914, for duty as assistant to the Q.M. Captain Goodfellow and Berry will report on May 16 and 21, respectively, to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Roy E. Yarbrough, C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., to headquarters, Coast Defenses of Tampa, for duty at Fort De Soto, Fla. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Lewis H. Harris, C.A.C., Fort De Soto, Fla., upon the arrival at that post of Sergeant Yarbrough will be sent to headquarters, Coast Defenses of Southern New York, for duty at Fort Hancock, N.J. (Feb. 24, War D.)

First Sergt. Walter Townsley, 146th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 25, War D.)

INFANTRY.

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

Sick leave two months to 1st Lieut. De Witt C. T. Grubbs, 6th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 17, Western D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. BELL JR.

Major George D. Guyer, 16th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps. Major Guyer will report in person at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Q.M. of that post, relieving Capt. George F. Connolly, Q.M.C., who will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks and Field Bakery No. 3, and also as assistant to the quartermaster. (Feb. 20, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Par. 13, S.O. 35, Feb. 11, 1914, War D., is so amended as to direct 1st Lieut. Merrill E. Spalding, 17th Inf., to proceed on April 22, instead of Feb. 20, 1914, to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the U.S. Military Prison. (Feb. 19, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

The leave granted Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Feb. 16, 2d Div.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

First Sergt. Richard Gent, Co. E, 19th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 25, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

The name of Capt. Harold D. Coburn, 20th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Feb. 21, 1914, and the name of Capt. James J. Mayes, Infantry, is removed therefrom, Feb. 20, 1914. (Feb. 20, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about March 2, 1914, to Capt. John R. R. Hannay, 22d Inf. (Feb. 16, 2d Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Chaplain Thomas Livingston, 23d Inf., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. (Feb. 19, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. C. BUTTLER.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Deshler Whiting, 24th Inf., is extended one month and upon expiration will report at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Feb. 24, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

First Lieut. William C. Whitener, 25th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Hawaii, May 1, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 25th Inf., relieved, that date.

Lieutenant Whitener will proceed at the proper time to Honolulu, H.T., and take station for duty. Lieutenant Bump will join his regiment at proper time. (Feb. 20, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

Leave fifteen days to 2d Lieut. James A. Stevens, 27th Inf. (Feb. 16, 2d Div.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

Leave four months, upon being relieved from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. L. Worthington Moseley, 30th Inf., Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (Feb. 17, Western D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

The name of Capt. J. J. Mayes, Infantry, is removed from the list of detached officers, Feb. 20. (Feb. 20, War D.)

The name of Col. James A. Irons, Infantry, is placed on the list of detached officers, Feb. 21, 1914, and the name of Col. Walter K. Wright, Infantry, is removed therefrom, Feb. 20, 1914. (Feb. 20, War D.)

The name of Lieut. Col. Waldo E. Ayer, Infantry, is placed on the list of detached officers, Feb. 21, 1914, and the name of Lieut. Col. Robert H. Noble, Infantry, is removed therefrom, Feb. 20, 1914. (Feb. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, Infantry, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of Militia of Oklahoma: Shawnee, Ardmore, Durant, Antlers, McAlester, Muskogee, Tulsa, Pawnee, Stillwater, Enid, Oklahoma City and Chandler. (Feb. 3, S.D.)

First Lieut. Richard D. La Garde, Infantry, from duty as inspector-instructor with Militia of Arizona and will join company to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 21, War D.)

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The promotions of the following officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

First Lieut. La Vergne L. Gregg, unassigned, promoted to captain, rank Jan. 18, 1914, unassigned.

Second Lieut. Patrick J. Morrissey, 25th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 18, 1914, unassigned.

Each of the officers named will remain on his present duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Manley Lawton, P.S., from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport from that place about March 5, 1914, for Manila for duty. (Feb. 25, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Major Charles P. Summerall, 3d Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Clemens W. McMillan, M.C., are detailed as members of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., vice Capt. John S. Lambie, jr., M.C., and Capt. Charles J. Ferris, 3d Field Art. (Feb. 20, E.D.)

Major Melvin W. Rowell, 11th Cav., Capt. Verne La S. Rockwell, 11th Cav., and Capt. Edwin D. Kilbourne, M.C., are detailed as members of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., vice Major Robert D. Walsh, 11th Cav., Major Robert L. Howze, 11th Cav., and Capt. William K. Bartlett, M.C. (Feb. 24, E.D.)

ASSIGNMENT TO REGIMENTS.

First Lieut. Richard D. La Garde, Infantry, is assigned to the 9th Infantry. He will be assigned to a company and station by C.O. of that regiment. (Feb. 24, War D.)

TRANSFERES.

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 11, Jan. 14, 1914, War D., as transfers 2d Lieut. Victor M. Whitside to the 11th Cavalry is amended so as to transfer him from the 7th Cavalry to the 5th Cavalry, April 1, 1914, and to direct him, after his arrival in the United States, to join the troop and station to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Leave four months to Col. James Lockett, 11th Cav. (Feb. 21, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transport	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Sherman	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Thomas	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Sheridan	Apr. 5	Apr. 14	Apr. 27	May 2	13
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 1	14
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13
Sheridan	July 5	July 14	July 27	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	13
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	14
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	23
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	Apr. 12	23
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	23
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 4	June 12	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	23
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 21, 1914.

The second platoon of the student officers' class of the Mounted Service School held a horse show Saturday morning in the riding hall. The course was as follows: (1) Brush hedge, 4 ft.; (2) triple bar, 3 ft. 9 in.; (3) stone wall, 3 ft. 9 in.; (4) double jumps, railway gates, 3 ft. 6 in., 30 feet apart. The entries were Chief, ridden by Captain Thomas; Duke of Ashley, Lieutenant Smalley; Bat Averill, Lieutenant Trumbo; Gienty, Lieutenant Cummins; Bald Hornet, Lieutenant Tate; Santa Claus, Lieutenant Barry; Rose Bush, Captain Oden; Billy Williams, Lieutenant Palmer; Billy, Lieutenant Peyton; Clumsy, Lieutenant McClelland; Watch Me, Captain Haight; Warren, Lieutenant Harrison; Steel Dust, Lieutenant Ross. The winners were Duke of Ashley, blue ribbon; Watch Me, red; Clumsy, yellow; and Santa Claus, white ribbon.

Miss Judith Haight celebrated her fifth birthday Saturday with a charming Valentine party. Her little guests were Gertrude and Bill Prunty, Helen Tillson, Olden Crane, Nancy and Dorothy Ross. The decorations were all white and cunning little valentines served for place-cards. The small hostess was assisted by her father in cutting the birthday cake and much excitement prevailed over the discovery of the ring, the thimble and money hidden therein. The Jack Horner pie next claimed attention, providing a present for each child, and all went home happy and sleepy.

Mrs. T. R. Rivers had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Haight, Capt. and Mrs. Granger and Captain Richmond. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton gave a Valentine supper party after the hop Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Haight, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Cowan, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Captain Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, the Misses Garrard and Clay, Lieutenants Quekemeyer, Morse, Taulbee, Tate and Peyton.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Cummins had a hop supper Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, Captain Oden, the Misses Roroko, Corcoran and Kneeder, Lieutenants McChord, Haverkamp, Bailey and Harrison. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane entertained informally Sunday afternoon for Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Tillson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Warden, Dr. and Mrs. Stokes and Lieutenant Haverkamp.

Mrs. J. A. Degen had a pretty auction bridge party Monday for Mesdames Gaston, Feeter, Cummins, Prunty, Barry, Tillson, Smalley, Warden, Elting, Koch, Crane, Hill, Doyle, Potter, Granger, Franklin Potter, Thomas, Cornell, Munro and Miss Clay. First and second prizes were won by Mesdames Granger and Koch and Mrs. W. C. Potter received the cut prize. Mrs. R. H. Smalley entertained the Ladies' Five Hundred Club Tuesday. The players were Mesdames Gaston, Cummins, Dickson, Crane, Elting, Tillson, Davis, Schwarzkopf, Cowan, Mills, Collins, Degen, Ryan, Guilfoyle, the Misses Garrard and Ryan. Prizes were won by Mesdames Degen, Elting, Davis and Tillson.

An auction bridge party of six tables was given on Wednesday by Mrs. Guilfoyle and Mrs. Hoyle for Mesdames Gaston, Feeter, Munro, Cornell, Warden, Koch, Elting, Crane, Smalley, Ross, Tillson, Barry, Mills, Prunty, Cummins, Cowan, Hill, Doyle, Aultman, Potter, Franklin Potter, Marley, Degen and Welsh. High scores were won by Mesdames Cowan, Feeter, Ross, Smalley, Koch and Cummins; low scores by Mesdames Barry, Potter, Warden, Hill, Prunty and Cornell, while Mrs. Doyle secured the cut prize. At lunch Miss Garrard assisted the hostesses.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. P. Collins had a pretty dinner party Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Miss Clough and Captain Richmond. Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Lloyd had as dinner guests on Wednesday Mrs. Feeter and Captain Kilbreth. Lieut. A. K. C. Palmer had dinner Thursday for Mrs. and Miss Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle. The roller skating Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Aultman, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Miss Ryan and Lieutenant von Holtzendorff.

Mr. and Mrs. Copeland entertained informally Friday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins, the Misses Garrard and Kneeder, Lieutenants McChord and Bailey. En route to Honolulu, Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Pillow, 13th Cav., spent a day or two at Fort Riley this week, as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Keller. Mrs. T. R. Rivers left Tuesday for Fort Leavenworth to visit her sister, Mrs. Kumpe, and to attend the funeral of Mrs. McGonigle, of Leavenworth.

Chaplain and Mrs. Dickson have returned, the Chaplain having just completed a series of lectures in the East, illustrated by his famous moving pictures. Mrs. Franklin Potter left on Saturday for her home in Dakota. Mrs. H. R. Richmond and family arrived on Feb. 22. Miss Rising is visiting her sister, Mrs. Pollett Bradley in the Artillery post. Capt. W. H. Clopton, 13th Cav., who has been visiting his family here for three weeks, has returned to his troop on the border.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Feb. 16, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Coleman gave a dinner Feb. 9 in honor of Miss Mills. Other guests were Col. S. C. Mills, Miss Barlow, Miss Glover and Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu. The concert by the 10th Infantry band was enjoyed during the dinner, after which an enjoyable game of auction bridge was indulged in. Regimental parade was held on the target range Tuesday. During the parade Mrs. Greene and Miss Barlow had as their guests Mr. W. J. Price, the American Minister to Panama, Col. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Master Whitley, Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Ingram. Following the parade tea was served on the porch.

Major and Mrs. J. H. Ford had a dinner on Tuesday for Miss Mills, Miss Barlow, Col. S. C. Mills, Col. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth and Lieutenant Fitzmaurice. Col. S. C. Mills, Colonel Greene and Miss Mills were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Mears at Colon, for luncheon on Wednesday. In the afternoon Col. and Miss Mills sailed for the States.

Mrs. H. E. Marshburn had auction bridge on Thursday for Mesdames Greene, Seymour, Gowen, Pariseau, Wells, Swartz, Harrell, Eichelberger, Stewart, Kennedy and Misses Wilbur, Barlow and Glover. Prizes were won by Mesdames Gowen, Swartz and Eichelberger. Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth for supper Thursday. Dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz on Thursday were Mrs. Seymour, of Panama City, and Lieutenant Carrithers.

Mrs. W. L. Reed had a bridge luncheon Friday for Mrs. Greene, Miss Barlow, Mrs. Gorgas and Mrs. Mason, of Ancon, Mesdames Coleman, Stokes, Gowen, Collins, Ingram, Misses Glover and Beuret. The officers and ladies of the camp enjoyed an informal dancing party in the hop room on Wednesday evening. Instruction was given in many of the new dances.

On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Coleman gave a dinner for Miss Barlow, Col. and Mrs. Greene, Mr. John Burke, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen and Lieut. and Mrs. Reed. Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge had dinner Friday in honor of Miss Glover and for Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart, Lieut. and Mrs. Cron and Lieutenants Heidt, Jervay and White. Mrs. Merrill, wife of Capt. D. T. Merrill, is at present ill at the Ancon Hospital. Captain Tebbetts and Lieutenant Alderdice returned on Sunday from leaves spent in the States.

Capt. and Mrs. Gowen gave a combined birthday party Saturday afternoon for their daughters, Betty and Helene. As Helene's birthday falls on Feb. 29 she is unable to have a party of her own. All the children in the post were invited and twenty-eight responded. On Friday evening Major and Mrs. J. H. Ford entertained at auction bridge for Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, Lieut. and Mrs. Wells, Lieut. and Mrs. Pariseau, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn, Mrs. Whitworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilbur, Miss Beuret, Miss Wilbur, Lieut.

tenants Beuret and Wilbur. The prizes were won by Mesdames Wilbur, Swartz and Eichelberger, Lieutenants Swartz and Kennedy.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, of Ancon, parents of Mrs. Swartz, left for a visit to Costa Rica on Sunday. On Saturday evening Lieutenant Wilbur, with his mother and sister, gave a large Valentine dinner at the Tivoli Hotel before the dance. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Greene, Miss Barlow, Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn and Lieutenant Garlington, C.E. After dinner all attended the dance. Others from Camp Otis at the dance were Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, Lieut. and Mrs. Cron, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Lockett and Lieutenants Stutesman, Fitzmaurice, Maloney, Gruber and Dr. Snapp. Lieutenant Lockett, who has been confined to his quarters with an attack of malarial fever, returned to duty on Sunday.

Nearly 200 more recruits have arrived during the week and the companies are now, in almost every case, filled to 108 men. The towns of Empire and Culebra are being gradually abandoned by the Commission. It is rumored that two more regiments will soon be sent down here for duty and quartered in these towns. Rumor also has it that the 81st Company, C.A.C., will be moved into the marine barracks at Camp Elliot until the permanent quarters at the coast defenses are ready. The 81st Company are, at present, living under canvas at Corozal. This arrangement does very well during the dry season, but most canvas is practically worthless for protection from the heavy rains of the wet season.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20, 1914.

One of the most brilliant weddings that San Francisco has ever witnessed was that of Miss Sadie Murray, daughter of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, Commanding General of the Western Department, and Lieut. Conger Pratt, 1st Cav., stationed at Monterey. Prior to the wedding the bride was made the center of numerous social activities, among them being a dancing party at the Palace Hotel, given in Miss Murray's honor by Dr. Harry Tevis. The white and gold ballroom of the hotel was transformed into an Italian pergola; at each end of the room were tiny conventional cypresses and laurels in carved gilt boxes, arranged across the lower part of the mirrors. The walls were festooned in gilded laurel leaves, apple leaves and apples, long streamers of the fruit-laden garlands draping the walls between the panels. Across the tops of the mirrors were bunches of dates, oranges and lemons, with a background of foliage. In each corner were tall palms and ferns, with quaint bamboo screens, and spaced about the room were box barrels and tall cypresses, banked with gardenias, azaleas, rhododendrons and cyclamen. The lower part of the room was screened off with the bamboo and rush screens, forming a small dining room, where a buffet supper was served. Three carved alabaster jars, with small orange trees laden with fruit, and garlands of dates, oranges, apple leaves and blossoms wreathed about the table were its unique and artistic decorations. Favors consisting of all sorts of paper toys, bonbons and fancy boxes were distributed among the guests. Nearly 100 guests enjoyed Dr. Tevis's hospitality. Another enjoyable party given in honor of Miss Murray was a white and silver dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray. Kewpie dolls, in bridal costumes and in military attire were the place favors. A large wedding bell over the table and showers of freesias, drooping gracefully from tall silver vases, were spaced about the table. Among those who greeted Miss Murray were Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, the Misses Anne Peters, Augusta Fonte, Louise Boyd, Peggy Nichols, Captain Craig, Captain Brees, Lieutenants Munnihuyesen and Chapman.

On the evening preceding the wedding Lieutenant Pratt gave his bride a theater party at the Gayety Theater for eighteen guests. After the performance the party attended the supper-dance at the St. Francis. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Harrison have taken up their residence at Fort Winfield Scott, after a few weeks' honeymoon at Coronado, Del Monte and elsewhere.

Col. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C., was guest of honor at a review and regimental drill of the Coast Artillery Reserves, N.G. Cal., at the Van Ness Avenue Armory, Friday evening; and following the review he met the officers of the corps and made a short address to them. Colonel Ruckman was en route from the Philippines to Washington, D.C., his new station.

A Valentine dinner party was enjoyed by the guests of Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Feb. 11, at Fort Riley. The guests included Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees, Major and Mrs. L. R. Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Sheen, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Tobin, Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Hase, Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Turtle, Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody and Capt. Laurence C. Brienne. After dinner dancing was enjoyed. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Turtle entertained the Fort Scott Bridge Club for its last meeting. Mrs. W. H. Tobin was hostess to the Five Hundred Club last Tuesday. Mrs. Henry H. Sheen, of Fort Riley, gave a bridge tea Wednesday in compliment to Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. L. R. Burgess and Mrs. Louis Chappelear. Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Mrs. Louise Morrow and Miss K. McClellan assisted in the tea room. The guests were Mesdames J. P. Visser, Arthur Murray, C. M. Truitt, Francis H. Lincoln, Junius Pierce, C. E. T. Lull, Halsey Dunwoody, Gustave Jover, William P. Hase, W. A. Powell, J. T. Geary, Leighton Powell, George Wertenbaker, W. H. Richardson, David Wood, Charles Hines, R. N. Bodine, J. L. Hines, R. C. Harrison, Ernest G. Bingham, Lewis Turtle, W. H. Monroe, W. H. Peek, J. L. Knowlton, W. H. Tobin, O. O. Russell, J. C. Johnson, E. Davis, Misses Florence Mitchell, L. McClellan, Saunders, Nellie Pierce, Ann Fulton and I. Roland.

Mrs. T. Dykes Whitney and Miss Margaret Whitney arrived Feb. 11, to be house guests of Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees for two weeks. Miss Dorothy Rees gave a tea-dance Thursday in honor of Miss Whitney and for Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Bundel, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. L. Simpson, Miss Grace Baxter, Miss Gwladys Bowen, Miss Helen Goodier, Miss Margaret Robertson, Miss Marie Louise Weber, Miss Margaret Knight, Miss Hildreth Meiere, Miss Lloyd Meiere, Major Sam F. Bottoms, Lieut. R. V. Cramer, W. H. Simpson, R. W. Riefkohl, J. H. Johnson, E. F. Wittsell, P. F. Regan, Dennis E. McCunniff, Frederick C. Rogers, O. S. Wood, Alexander C. Sullivan, Gillem, Jones, Messrs. Horace Darton and Robert Dorland.

Mrs. Rees gave a bridge luncheon for Mrs. Whitney last Tuesday. Lieutenant Pryor, U.S.N., had a theater party and supper Friday, Mr. and Mrs. Gaillard Stoney chaperoning. Mrs. J. D. Peters and Miss Ann Peters left Feb. 14 for the East to visit Col. and Mrs. Denny and Miss Esther Denny at their home in Washington, D.C. Gen. and Mrs. John J. Pershing and Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis were honor guests at a dinner given by Gen. and Mrs. J. P. Wisner Feb. 14 for Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Tobin, Major Whitney and Capt. Laurence C. Brown.

Mrs. W. H. Richardson, wife of Captain Richardson, left Monday for Cincinnati, called by the serious illness of her father. Lieut. W. Hooper Jouett, of Fort Winfield Scott, has returned to that post after a short visit with his grandmother in Mountain View, Cal. Mrs. H. B. Dorey, who, with her two children, has been a guest at the St. Francis, left Friday for Santa Cruz, for a stay of several weeks. Major and Mrs. L. R. Burgess gave an informal dinner at Fort Riley Monday for Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Sheen, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton Sawyer and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Houghton.

Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisner gave a tea-dance at Fort Riley on Saturday. Over 200 invitations were issued. Music was furnished by the Coast Artillery band. The officers and ladies of the 12th, 6th and 16th Infantry, posted at the Presidio, gave an elaborate reception at the Presidio Club Wednesday evening in honor of the new brigade commander, General Pershing, and Mrs. Pershing. Most conspicuous in the scheme of decoration was a large electric shoulder strap of a brigadier general which covered the center floor wall over the stage opening. Col. Richard M. Blatchford has arrived at the Presidio, relieving Major Robert Rose of command of the 12th Infantry, of which he has been in charge since the retirement of Colonel Bowen. Col. and Mrs. Bowen and Miss Gwladys Bowen are now residing on Jackson street, in the city.

Mrs. Lewis Turtle's bridge tea, at Capt. and Mrs. Turtle's

quarters at Fort Scott, was an enjoyable entertainment. Tea was served by Mrs. R. P. Davis and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln. Among those present were Mesdames Murray, Visser, Monroe, Davis, Morris, Borda, Mitchell, Geary, Frick, Hase, Dunwoody, Tobin, Williams, Lull, Bundell, Bonnycastle, Lewis, Matson, Chappelear, Atkins, Morse, Harrison, Hines, Bodine, Bingham and Miss Fulton.

Mrs. B. H. L. Williams gave a luncheon and bridge at Fort Scott last Monday. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Samuel J. Morris gave a dinner at the Letterman General Hospital. Lieut. Comor, and Mrs. F. N. Freeman were entertained by a number of members of the Bohemian Club on Tuesday evening. An informal entertainment was given in the Owl Room, which was festooned in red, white and blue streamers and trimmed with American flags. About fifty persons attended the bright little vaudeville entertainment given.

Deep sympathy is being expressed for Mrs. Martin Crimmins, wife of Captain Crimmins, at the Presidio, over the death of her sister, Mrs. Horatio Lawrence, at Fort Logan. Mrs. Lawrence was the wife of Lieutenant Lawrence, stationed at Fort Logan. The funeral took place Wednesday morning from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCormick, in this city.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 22, 1914.

Mr. Bruce Brown, of Cincinnati, Ohio, spent Saturday and Sunday at Jefferson Barracks as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill. The Ladies' Bridge Club met with Mrs. A. E. Williams on Tuesday. Present: Mesdames J. M. Kennedy, H. C. Pillsbury, J. M. Craig, J. M. Holmes, W. W. Merrill, F. H. Burr, G. C. Keleher and Miss Hester and Miss Blanche Nolan. Prizes were won by Mrs. Holmes, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England gave an informal dinner for Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher.

Those at the Officers' Club on Tuesday evening for the dancing were Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Miss Ethel Jones, Mr. Marion Jones, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Mrs. J. M. Craig, Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Burman and their daughter, Miss Gladys Glenn, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister for the past week, left Wednesday for Los Angeles.

On Wednesday Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury gave a charming reception as a farewell for Mrs. T. W. Griffith and Mrs. J. M. Holmes. Mrs. F. H. Burr poured tea, Miss Onie Kennedy served the punch and Miss Ethel Jones and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan assisted Mrs. Pillsbury and Mrs. T. W. Griffith. The guests were Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Mesdames A. E. Williams, Charles Farmer, H. G. Humphreys, G. V. Rukke, G. W. England, J. M. Craig, C. C. Kress, F. H. Burr, W. W. Merrill, J. A. McAlister, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan and Miss Ethel Jones, and Mrs. William Elliott and Mrs. Edward Massee, from St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig had as dinner guests Wednesday Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. William Elliott, Capt. G. E. Houle, Mrs. Edward Massee and Mrs. Crampton, of St. Louis.

On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams had a bridge party for Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Miss Hester Nolan, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig, Mrs. C. C. Kress and Mrs. J. M. Holmes. The prizes were won by Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy and Miss Hester Nolan. Mrs. Katherine Foster and little niece, Miss Katherine Lott, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster, left on Thursday for Birmingham, Ala. Lieut. J. M. Holmes returned to Jefferson Barracks on Saturday from his home in Marion, Ind. Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., arrived Sunday to be the guest of her son, Capt. Charles Farmer.

Six basketball teams have been organized during the past week—the 27th, 23d, 18th, 16th and 15th Recruit Companies and the Hospital Corps. They will play a series of games during the next few months for a handsome silver cup now on exhibition at the post exchange. On Friday evening the permanent party men of the 18th Company entertained in their lower barracks with a smoker. Their guests were the permanent party men of the 15th Company.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE

Fort Mott, N.J., Feb. 23, 1914.

The Du Pont Evening Auction Club was entertained on Tuesday by Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reybold, of Delaware City. Prizes for the highest scores went to Mrs. H. S. Purnell, of Du Pont, and Mr. George McIntyre, of New Castle. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Purnell, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Reynolds, Lieut. R. S. Oberly, Mrs. Keene, of Du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Baum, Mr. and Mrs. Reybold, Mrs. Jefferson, of Delaware City, Mr. and Mrs. George McIntyre, of New Castle.

As a farewell to Mrs. L. S. Ryan, who left on Saturday for a three months' visit in Southern California, Mrs. P. V. Kieffer gave a luncheon on Wednesday for Mesdames L. S. Ryan, L. S. Edwards, J. R. Reynolds, Kieffer, Charles Jefferson, W. N. Reybold. Col. F. A. Edwards, U.S.A., retired, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Clark, at Du Pont. Colonel Edwards has just been relieved as Military Attaché at Berne, Switzerland. On Thursday evening Mrs. Charles Jefferson, of Delaware City, gave an informal dancing party. From Du Pont were Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Purnell, Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, Mrs. L. S. Ryan, Lieutenants Oberly, Du Bois and Hochwald.

Miss May Dillon, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, at Du Pont. Capt. and Mrs. M. D. Weed had dinner on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Bell and Miss Frick.

The grand ball given by the 4th Company, C.A.C., in their barracks at Fort Mott, Friday evening, was an unqualified success in spite of the fact that the storm prevented the General Howe from crossing the river and bringing expected guests from Du Pont. Several members of the 13th Band, however, made the trip by way of Philadelphia and were present to furnish music. The grand march was led by Capt. M. Massee, company commander of the 4th Company and fort commander of Mott, and Mrs. Kidney, wife of the quartermaster sergeant. Most of the officers and their wives from Mott were present for the first part of the evening.

Robert Mason is out again after being housed for several days with German measles.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Feb. 22, 1914.

The delightful spring weather of the past two weeks brought out the tennis players, who are seen on the courts every afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. Garcia were supper hosts Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Geere, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. and Miss Boggess and Dr. Tainter. Mr. and Mrs. Donald, of Mobile, were dinner guests Sunday of Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow. Dr. Boggess visited Mobile for a few days and was among the guests Monday night at the annual ball of the "Order of Dragons." Tuesday night of "Les Desconocidas," and Wednesday night of the Manassas Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham also attended the "Las Desconocidas" ball Tuesday night.

Mrs. Schumm, wife of Colonel Schumm, C.A.C., arrived Wednesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Richardson, who had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. B. Taylor, returned to the post Thursday after a visit of two weeks to her son in Panama. Dr. Tainter left Friday for a tour of duty at Jackson Barracks, La. Capt. and Mrs. Garcia were dinner guests of Dr. Boggess Saturday. Mrs. B. Taylor left Sunday to join her husband, Captain Taylor, en route to New Orleans, where they will spend Mardi Gras. Mrs. Schumm and Mrs. Smith left the same day for New Orleans and will return after Mardi Gras.

A large crowd witnessed the baseball game last Sunday between the Fort Morgan team and a team from Mobile. Fort Morgan was victorious.

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ton, D.C.

The Navy and Marine Corps Register for 1914 is being distributed by the Navy Department. A new feature this year is the list of officers who have completed the post-graduate courses in engineering and ordnance. During the year 1913, in the Navy and Marine Corps there were eighty-nine resignations; sixty-nine retirements; one wholly retired; fifty-nine deaths; nine dismissals; one honorably discharged, and one dropped. The Navy Register shows that there are now about one thousand officers of the grades of junior lieutenant and ensign in the Navy. This is surely a remarkably large "hump" and a discouraging indication as to the possibility of promotions in the lower grades of the Navy. It is estimated that it will be twenty years before the last ensign on the list will reach the grade of lieutenant. This will make him at least forty years old when he has reached

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his lieutenantancy. At the present rate of graduation from Annapolis about 150 ensigns are created, with a maximum annual reduction of fifty per year. The importance of some naval personnel legislation is convincingly shown by this Register. While the conditions are worse in the grade of junior lieutenant, there is nothing in the higher grades to encourage ambitious and hardworking officers.

In all probability the 2d Division of the U.S. Army will be relieved from service on the Mexican border some time next spring. If peace should be restored in Mexico, which seems very unlikely at present, however, the strength of the troops in Texas and along the border will be reduced to the normal number of troops. If conditions continue as they are, and the State Department should insist upon keeping a division on the border the 1st Division will probably relieve the 2d. Of course, this program will not be carried out if affairs in Mexico should take a serious turn between now and next spring. Now that the embargo has been lifted on arms and ammunition to Mexico, the work of the border patrol being lighter, some of the troops will be able to return to permanent quarters. Orders were issued Feb. 16 that the troops of the 3d U.S. Cavalry and a battery of the 3d U.S. Field Artillery at Eagle Pass, under command of Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, march out of that post not later than Feb. 20. Four troops of the 3d Cavalry and a battery of Field Artillery at Laredo will make a 150-mile hike to San Antonio. Each of the marching columns will require seven or eight days to get to Fort Sam Houston. Accompanying the contingent will be headquarters and band of the 3d Cavalry. The ordering back of the troops is taken to indicate that Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the department commander, believes the situation on the border has calmed down sufficiently to justify the cutting down of the garrison at both Laredo and Eagle Pass.

The annual official Army Register for the year 1914, corrected to Dec. 31, 1913, has been issued from the office of Brig. Gen. George Andrews, the Adjutant General. It is a volume of 684 pages, against 664 of the 1913 register. There are no particular innovations in the new register, except that the college or military school an officer was graduated from is noted in his record. Including officers of Philippine Scouts, there were thirty-five resignations, eighty-three deaths and eight dismissals in the Army among officers during 1913.

Plans are being perfected for the holding of another examination of civilian candidates for the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. It will probably take place in the early part of April. From the present prospects this examination will be the only opportunity afforded to civilians to get into the Army. All of the vacancies, with the exception of those in the Engineer Corps, will be more than filled from the Military Academy.

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INVASION IS NOT INTERVENTION.

The daily newspapers of Feb. 26 told us that President Wilson was pondering the question whether there could be armed invasion of Mexico without intervention. It may seem superfluous for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to restate its position on this subject, as we have more than once in the last two years drawn the distinction between these two acts. The differentiation was made at considerable length in our issue of Aug. 2, 1913, page 1497. Therein we made plain the essential difference between two such military proceedings by the United States in relation to Mexico. A week later, on page 1529, we described the crossing into Mexico in 1878 by United States Regulars in an effort to capture cattle thieves whose depredations had caused loss to Americans on the northern side of the Rio Grande. In those days, when the training of the Civil War had bred in the people and in the Government an appreciation of the value of prompt and decisive measures, an expedition was sent into Mexico under the command of Gen. Ranald S. Mackenzie, U.S.A.

The work of this expedition is of special interest at this time, when General Carranza is reported to be making threats that any movement of American troops across the border to force the surrender of the body of Benton, the Scotchman who was killed under orders of Villa, would be opposed by the Carranzists with force of arms. General Mackenzie heard the same threat. At Remolino General Mackenzie was met by Colonel Valdez and a body of Mexican troops under orders of President Porfirio Diaz to prevent the advance of any American troops. Colonel Valdez informed the American commander that his detachment was too small to oppose the United States troops, but that reinforcements would arrive in a few hours, when he would have to use force to turn back the Americans. General Mackenzie, evidently with a pretty good knowledge of Mexican character, said he would await the arrival of the reinforcements. When these were on the spot and the Mexican commander seemed to be fully prepared, General Mackenzie sounded the charge. The Mexicans took to their heels and disappeared without firing a shot. The expedition returned across the Rio without collision, trouble or further annoyance.

As we have before pointed out, the sending of an expedition into Mexico at such a time as this, when the government of the country is suspended in a large section where Americans and Europeans have valuable interests, and where foreigners are often at the mercy of bandits masquerading under the name of "rebels," would in a sense resemble the allied expedition to Peking in 1900, to which was confided the salvation of the imperiled foreigners shut up in the legations in the Chinese capital. This act of the Powers, nowhere outside the limits of China, was considered an invasion of the country. It was military intervention for the primary purpose of safeguarding foreigners and with the secondary object of restoring peace.

The Benton affair, an account of which is given in another article, has to do with the killing of only one man, but it might just as well have been a number of foreigners. There is nothing in the character of the Mexican rebels to show that they would any more respect the rights of many foreigners. The methods of warfare employed by some of the rebel leaders do not vary much from those of the savages of the frontier wars in our Western states. A very prominent New York editor this week related an incident connected with the capture by Villa of a town just south of Juarez. The details had been given to him by an American mining man who had witnessed the gruesome spectacle. One hundred citizens of the town had been taken prisoners by the rebels. They were brought out and lined up. To each was given a spade, with which he was ordered to dig his grave. When the graves were dug a firing squad was told off to kill each man. There was not a separate squad for each victim, but one squad for the whole line. Beginning with No. 1 in the line, who fell back into his grave after the death volley, the squad went down the line, shooting each unfortunate in order. The mental agony of those at the far end of the line as they saw the fatal squad approaching made the quick death of No. 1 appear like a blessing.

Nothing in the category of Indian atrocities would seem to surpass this cruelty as a refinement of torture. If this story has not been exaggerated it may rightly be feared that a massacre of Americans or other foreigners may occur at any time in Mexico. It may also be deplored that this Government is compelled to have any dealings with a leader who can thus violate all the rules of civilized warfare. Among the visitors at the Service exhibit of the 23d Regiment, National Guard of New York, in Brooklyn, on Feb. 25, was a former member of that organization who told a group of officers of his

service in the bodyguard of the late President Madero. He described the execution in prison of Madero as related to him by one of the guards who had witnessed it. This guard, according to the Brooklyn man, had gone before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and told under oath what he had seen, thus placing upon the official records sworn testimony that Madero had been formally executed.

A gentleman who knew intimately the murdered Benton assures us that he was a man of the highest personal character, not given to the use of arms, though he was ready enough with his fists. Benton had a brother who was a man of less reputable character, and our informant assures us that an attempt was being made to confuse the two Bentons to the discredit of the murdered man.

EXEMPTIONS OF ARBITRATION TREATIES.

The general arbitration treaties with Spain, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Portugal, Switzerland and Italy were ratified in the Senate on Feb. 21 practically as they were sent to the Senate by the State Department with the approval of President Wilson. There was no demand for a roll-call and there were few votes against ratification. When the treaties were first negotiated formidable opposition developed, many amendments were proposed and a long struggle seemed certain, but several weeks ago there was a conference at the White House between the President and the Committee on Foreign Relations, at which the President acquainted the committee with the generally unsatisfactory condition of our foreign relations and urged prompt action on the pending treaties. That the treaties would go through was seen on Feb. 20 when the amendment proposed by Senator Chamberlain was decisively voted down. This amendment proposed to exempt from arbitration questions involving immigration, the Panama Canal tolls, state discrimination against aliens on account of lands or schools, and questions arising under the Monroe Doctrine. The British treaty was endangered by the controversy over Panama Canal tolls, while the Japanese treaty was threatened by the California anti-alien land law. Italy complained of American treatment of the immigration question, while there were complaints from other foreign countries on account of the application of the Monroe Doctrine as construed by the United States. The treaties are identical in text, and the two most important points are contained in Articles 1 and 2. The former article provides that differences arising of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties, which it may not be possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague, provided nevertheless that "they do not affect the vital interests, the independence or the honor of the two contracting parties and do not concern the interests of third parties." The second article prescribes that "in each individual case the high contracting parties before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration shall conclude a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal and the several stages of the procedure." Such agreement shall be binding only when confirmed by the two governments by an exchange of notes.

The value of these treaties ratified by the Senate can be measured by the limitations put upon the powers of the Hague courts. As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so the power of such treaties as effective substitutes for diplomacy is no greater than the exemptions from arbitration provided by the treaties themselves. In this view these agreements do not come up to the expectations of those who have believed they would open the door to universal peace. Indeed, they seem to be little more than evidence of how skilfully words can be strung together to give an impression of saying much while, in fact, saying little. Consideration of the language of the treaties goes far to establish the correctness of this estimate of them.

The first article specifies the conditions that would operate to justify the withholding of differences from adjudication at the Hague. These conditions deal with those very things which are the primary causes of war. Exemption from the operation of the treaty is granted to disputes that "affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting parties and do not concern the interest of third parties." It should be noted that one of the chief reasons for the praise given to arbitration rather than to diplomacy as a means for avoiding war is that the nations are so interrelated in these days of quick communication and transportation that the interests of one country must materially affect the interests of another, especially in those larger matters in which disputes may lead to war. In other words, we are told that the world has become as one large family, and that this close relation makes arbitration so much the more necessary.

If this be true, if the interests of the nations are tied one to the other, manifestly no important subject of dispute between two countries can fail to affect materially the interests of another or other nations. Therefore the exemption which is to come as a result of third parties being interested in the matter in controversy necessarily covers almost the entire range of subjects that arbitrators might wish to have submitted to the Hague.

It is necessary only to consider the list of some of the principal questions which the Senate has voted not to exclude from the scope of the arbitration treaties to see that the interests of third parties must, by the very language of the treaties, place them outside the operation of

arbitration. The question of immigration, for example, affects every country on the globe. Again, what country has not a direct interest in the subject of the Panama Canal tolls? The objection to the exempting of American coastwise ships from tolls is that the ships of all other nations will suffer thereby. No one will deny that "third parties" as mentioned in the treaty text are affected by the disputes involving the Monroe Doctrine, for this Doctrine is particularly aimed at all foreign Powers. Or take a matter that seems as limited to two countries as the alien land law of California. Here, the superficial observer might say, is a question for the United States and Japan alone, one that could be justly committed to the adjudicatory impartiality of a Hague court without trespassing upon the spirit of the treaty. But a little looking beneath the surface will show that the land law of California is by no means an expression of anti-race prejudice confined to a single American state. Other states of the Union on the Pacific slope have anti-race laws on their statute books and the British communities on the Pacific coast and in Australasia have taken decided ground against the immigration of Orientals. But we are not obliged to go to Europe to find a nation opposed to the immigration of Japanese. Prof. Hiram Bingham, of Yale University, in his recently published book on the Monroe Doctrine notes that the Japanese are entering Peru in such numbers that "the Peruvians are beginning to protest."

But leaving out of the discussion the "third parties" of the treaty, it is instructive to consider the other exemptions. If their vital interests or independence or honor would be affected by a Hague decision, reference to that court is not made binding by the treaty. Now, it may safely be taken for granted that all questions which cannot be settled by diplomacy are of such importance as to affect the vital interests, independence or honor of one or the other of the countries having the controversy. "Interest," "independence" and "honor" are words with very elastic meanings, especially the first and the last, and in their very comprehensiveness lie the elements that are destined to render nugatory the dreams of those who hope that arbitration in some mysterious way is to supply a method for bringing about international good-will where diplomacy fails.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL welcomes every rational method for promoting peace, as its record for half a century shows, but where hopes of peace are based on treaties which contain in themselves the very clauses that will render them of little effect it is only right that the people be warned against entertaining the belief that the danger of war has passed, and that a treaty is to do away with the need of armed preparedness. An exaggerated confidence in the ability of paper contracts to avert war is one of the most dangerous states of mind into which the American people can fall. The great material resources of the United States and its wonderful success in previous wars have bred in the masses a confidence of continuous victory that has been one of the chief drawbacks to the building up of a proper scheme of national defense. If to that is added by such treaties as those just ratified by the Senate a belief that the Hague court is to take care of the disputes of the future, it will be still harder to awaken the American republic from its dream of security to a realization of its military shortcomings.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

To carry out the provisions of the Naval Militia Act signed by the President on Feb. 16 it will be necessary to detail thirty or forty Navy officers as inspectors and instructors of the Naval Militia. The authorities are now engaged in working out the plans for the administering of the act, and one chief difficulty which confronts the Secretary of the Navy is selecting officers for service with the Naval Militia. They will be on the same status with the Regular Army officers who are serving with the National Guard. It has been suggested that retired officers should be assigned to this duty, but some of the officers of the Naval Militia have expressed their preference for junior officers on the active list. The Secretary of the Navy intends to exercise great care in selecting officers for this duty. He realizes that in addition to having technical knowledge an officer on duty with the Naval Militia should be especially fitted to handle the Naval Militia personnel. It is composed of civilians from the highest walks of life, and, while both officers and men are willing to give their time to the Militia, they are not always acquainted with the requirements of the discipline of the Navy.

This and a number of other subjects will be taken up at a meeting of the Naval Militia General Board which will be held in Washington shortly. The board consists of Comdr. Joseph N. Mitcheson, Pennsylvania; Commodore J. P. Parker, Naval Militia of Massachusetts; Capt. Thomas C. Daniels, Naval Militia of North Carolina; Comdr. D. B. Duffield, Naval Militia of Michigan; Comdr. A. B. Fry, Naval Militia of New York; Comdr. Samuel W. Stratton, formerly commanding officer of the Naval Militia, District of Columbia. It represents every section of the country east of the Rocky Mountains and is expected to express to the Navy Department the wishes of the different divisions.

It has been suggested that the Navy Department relieve some of the cruisers and gunboats on duty with the Naval Militia by assigning the older battleships of the Iowa class. Some of the Naval Militia officers would prefer the Indiana, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Kearsarge to the ships now in this service. Just at present it is said that such a change might be considered favor-

ably by the Navy Department, as the Chicago, Machias, Marietta and Montgomery are regarded as more suitable for service in Mexican waters than battleships. It is possible that some transfers along this line may be arranged.

As will be noted in the text of the act, which was printed in full on page 746, our issue of Feb. 14, all the Senate amendments having been agreed to in the House, the new Naval Militia Act is stronger in some respects than the Dick law. It gives authority to the President to call out the Naval Militia in the event of war, and on this account Secretary Daniels is anxious to get into closer touch with the affairs of the Naval Militia.

THE MANILA EPISODE OF 1898.

In another column we sum up the discussion between the German Vice Admiral von Diederichs and our Admiral Dewey concerning events in Manila Bay sixteen years ago which have left so painful an impression on the American mind from that day to this. The whole matter in a nutshell: It is held as a matter of international law that "It may be a serious disadvantage, if not positive injury, to a blockading belligerent to have a blockaded port subject to frequent or sympathetic visits of a neutral vessel of war. The tendencies favor a limitation of such visits which usage permits as a matter of courtesy alone. The vessel of war desiring to enter the blockaded port should, in seeking permission, if necessary, establish her identity to the blockading vessels."

Admiral Dewey was in possession of Manila Bay and the courtesy and consideration to which this rule of international courtesy entitled him was arrogantly disregarded by von Diederichs, although it was recognized and scrupulously observed by other naval commanders. With but a single commercial house at Manila the Germans sent five naval vessels in that harbor, and a force nearly equalling ours, and Admiral Dewey, who courteously asked the meaning of this demonstration, was refused any information.

In a letter appearing in another column Mr. Poultney Bigelow vouchsafes an explanation and another is offered by Mr. F. Cunliffe-Owen in the New York Sun, to the effect that our Ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Andrew D. White, invited the Germans to send a naval force to assist in preserving order in the event that the Spaniards were driven from the Philippines. If this were true it would not explain the discourtesy shown to our flag by the German Vice Admiral, the explanation of which is to be found in the illuminating remarks of Admiral Fiske, which we quote.

As was anticipated, the Naval Appropriation bill will be reported out of the House Naval Committee with the building program of two battleships, six destroyers and four submarines. One of the submarines will be of the seagoing type; three will be for coast defense and four for harbor defense. The harbor defense submarines are to be in the Gulf of Mexico and the three coast defense submarines upon the Pacific coast. The coast defense submarines are to be built on the Pacific coast if the difference in cost is not too great. Before reporting out the bill the committee made a number of changes in the bill from the form in which we reported it in our last issue. A provision was inserted which gives preference to the government navy yards in doing the work authorized. It is provided that contracts shall not be let for work that can be done at a navy yard and that there shall be competitive bids between the government navy yards and private concerns. Secretary Daniels's suggested amendment, which provides for the entrance of twenty-five enlisted men at the Naval Academy, was adopted. The provision limits their age to twenty-one, and specifies that they should be American citizens. There is also a provision by which a foreigner is entitled to citizen's papers upon serving one term of enlistment in the Navy. The increase of a million and a half dollars in the cost of the Pearl Harbor dock was adopted.

The fate of the Vice Admirals bill is very much in doubt. There is a division of sentiment in the House Naval Committee, before which it is now pending, and until the entire committee takes a vote on the bill it is difficult to predict in just what form it will be reported to the House. Some of the members of the committee are still insisting that the bill as introduced by Chairman Padgett should be substituted for the Senate bill. This provides that the commanders of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets shall hold the rank of admiral while they are on duty with the fleet. Two vice admirals are created under similar conditions by the Padgett bill. A poll of the committee, it is stated, shows that there is more support for the bill as it came from the Senate than for any other proposition. The bill as introduced, or rather reported to the Senate by the Senate Naval Committee, has a number of staunch friends on the House Committee who will make a fight for it. Notable among them is Representative Britten, of Illinois.

The first class under the new system of selecting officers from the Naval Medical Reserves will graduate from the Naval Medical School at Washington on April 2. There are at present thirty-seven students at the college, thirty-four of whom are Naval Medical Reservists, coming from twenty-three medical colleges representing every section of the country. It is expected that the new system will do much toward filling the vacancies in the Navy Medical Corps.

VOLUNTEER ARMY BILL.

The Volunteer Army bill (H.R. 7138), which was passed by the House Dec. 3 was published in our issue of Dec. 6, page 438, was favorably reported in the Senate Feb. 20, as heretofore noted. The amendments recommended by the Senate Military Committee follow:

Make the proviso in Section 1 read:

That the term of enlistment in the volunteer forces shall be the same as that for the Regular Army, exclusive of reserve periods.

In Section 2 insert the proviso:

Provided further, That when three-fourths of the prescribed minimum enlisted strength of any company, troop, or battery, or when three-fourths of the prescribed minimum enlisted strength of each company, troop, or battery, comprised in a battalion, regiment, brigade, or division of any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, organized as prescribed by law and War Department regulations, shall volunteer for service in the Volunteer Army as such company, troop, battery, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division, such organization shall have the right to be received into the volunteer forces in advance of the raising of other organizations of the same arm or class, and the officers in service with such organizations may then be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as officers of corresponding grades in the Volunteer Army and be assigned to the same grades in the said organizations.

Change second proviso in Section 6 to read:

That the whole number of volunteer staff officers appointed in any grade for all staff corps and departments shall not exceed the proportionate strength of Regular officers of the corresponding grade as established by law for all staff corps and departments of the Regular Army.

Insert proviso in Section 8 as follows:

Provided, That in the Staff Corps and departments subject to the provisions of Sections 26 and 27 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, and Acts amendatory thereof, temporary vacancies that cannot be filled by temporary promotions, as hereinbefore prescribed, shall be filled by temporary details made in the manner prescribed in said Sections 26 and 27 and Acts amendatory thereof, and the resulting temporary vacancies in the branches of the Army from which the details are so made shall be filled as hereinbefore in this section prescribed.

Add as new Section 14:

Sec. 14. That the commander of a division or higher military unit is authorized to appoint, from time to time, military boards of not less than three nor more than five officers of the volunteer forces to examine into the capacity, qualifications, conduct, and efficiency of any commissioned officer of said forces within his command: Provided, That each member of the board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into: Provided further, That if the report of such board is adverse to the continuance of any officer, and if the report be approved by the President, such officer shall be discharged from service in the volunteer forces, at the discretion of the President, with one month's pay and allowances.

With reference to the bill the committee say:

"The distribution to grades in each of the several staff corps and departments of the Regular Army is based perhaps more largely upon peace requirements than upon what would be necessary in time of war with a largely increased military force. It was therefore deemed advisable to limit the number of volunteer staff officers in each grade to the proportions authorized by law for the entire Regular Army staff, but to allow the Executive some discretion in making the apportionment to grades as between the various branches of the volunteer staff.

"It is the effect of Section 8 to require that temporary vacancies occasioned in the commissioned personnel of any branch of the Regular Army through the appointment of officers thereof to higher rank, under the provisions of the act, shall, unless such vacancies can be filled by temporary promotions according to seniority from officers holding commissions in the next lower grade in the same branch, be filled by temporary appointments.

"This would serve to authorize appointments into staff corps and departments subject to the detail system. It is believed that it was not the intention thus to destroy the integrity of the detail system of recruiting staff corps and departments subject to that system. In the corresponding measure introduced in the Senate as S. 542 provision is made to safeguard the detail system by the proviso:

Provided, That in the Staff Corps and departments subject to the provisions of Secs. 26 and 27 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, and acts amendatory thereof, temporary vacancies that cannot be filled by temporary promotions, as hereinbefore prescribed shall be filled by temporary details made in the manner prescribed in said Secs. 26 and 27 and acts amendatory thereof, and the resulting temporary vacancies in the branches of the Army from which the details are so made shall be filled as hereinbefore in this section prescribed.

"Your sub-committee has restored this provision by inserting the same as a separate proviso after the colon following the word 'law' in line 6, page 8."

Regarding new Section 14, printed above, the committee say: "After Section 13, on page 11, your sub-committee has introduced another section [Section 14].

"This provision appears in the corresponding measure introduced in the Senate (S. 542). It serves to provide a fair and expeditious means of passing upon the capacity, qualifications, conduct and efficiency of any volunteer officer whose fitness for further service may be brought into question, and its incorporation in the proposed legislation is believed to be necessary to assure the highest efficiency in the commissioned personnel of the volunteer forces.

"The proposed act does not require the appropriation of any money from the Treasury, nor does it authorize the appointment of any officer above the grade of colonel, but it is meant to provide for the organization of our volunteer forces in case of actual or threatened hostilities, if Congress should authorize the President to raise such forces.

"In considering the general subject of a volunteer bill the committee has taken into consideration prior drafts of such legislation which have been pending before Congress and the hearings of committees thereon during the seven-year period in which the necessity for such legislation has been agitated.

"The only law in existence authorizing the raising of volunteer forces is that of April 22, 1908. This act was hurriedly passed three days prior to the declaration of war with Spain and proved defective in many ways. Within three months after its enactment Congress adopted twelve different supplementary or amendatory bills, and within less than a year passed temporary legislation organizing volunteers on an entirely different principle. (Act of March 2, 1899.)

"While the Act of April 22, 1898, was general in its application and has continued in force, most of the amendatory and supplementary acts were of a temporary character and have become inoperative. The result is that we now have upon the statute books a volunteer act which has already proved to be a failure and which is inconsistent with provisions of subsequent acts reorganizing the Regular Army and the Militia. As a concrete illustration of its inadequacy it may be stated

that provision therein is made only for volunteer troops in the field and none whatever for temporary expansion of the staff corps by the appointment of volunteer officers in order to administer the Volunteer Army.

"The legislation now proposed has received the approval of the military authorities and has been pending in various forms before Congress for the last seven years. It has been urgently recommended by every Secretary of War since the incumbency of Mr. Root. Its general purpose is to provide for a complete organization of any force of volunteers that may hereafter be called out, whether that force be a single regiment or an army of a million men. It harmonizes with the Militia organization under the Dick bill and with the existing law governing the Regular Army. It is elastic and flexible in that the organization of the volunteer forces is to conform to that of the Regular Army, future changes in the latter automatically carrying corresponding changes in the former, as is now prescribed by law for the Militia.

"A study of the bill was made by the War College Division of the General Staff under date of Aug. 7, 1913, and is incorporated as a part of this report."

NEW DETACHED SERVICE BILL.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 26, reported favorably on a substitute for H.R. 4351, a bill extending the detached service law to field officers. While its terms are more liberal than the present "Manchu" law, it is doubtful whether it meets the requirements of the Service. A casual examination of the bill seems to indicate that its terms are apt to interfere with the service of field officers on the Mexican border. Frequently it is necessary to reduce the command of a field officer to less than two companies or batteries, and this would not be allowed under the terms of the bill as it now stands. It is understood that the Secretary of War was anxious to have a provision which would exempt from the terms of the law officers who are under the direct order of the President. Frequently it is necessary to keep the military attachés at their posts of duty when they are due to return to their troops under the terms of the detached service law. There are other emergencies when the President should be allowed to keep officers on detached service and the Secretary was anxious to have this authorized by a provision of law. Legal authorities, however, are of the opinion that the President could issue such orders even without any authority from Congress, but the Secretary preferred to have Congress direct him to do so. The text of the substitute bill follows:

Substitute for H.R. 4351.—Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That after June 30, 1914, in time of peace, whenever any officer holding a permanent commission in the line of the Army, with rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major, shall not have been actually present for duty for at least two years of the last preceding six years with a command composed of not less than two troops, batteries, or companies of that branch of the Army in which he shall hold said commission, such officer shall not be detached nor permitted to remain detached from such command for duty of any kind except as hereinafter specifically provided; and all pay and allowances shall be forfeited by any superior for any period during which, by his order or his permission, or by reason of his failure or neglect to issue or cause to be issued the proper order or instructions at the proper time, any officer shall be detached or permitted to remain detached in violation of any of the terms of this Act; but nothing in this Act shall be held to apply in the case of any officer for such period as shall be actually necessary for him, after having been relieved from detached service, to join the organization or command to which he shall belong in that branch in which he shall hold a permanent commission; nor shall anything in this Act be held to apply to the detachment of detail of officers for duty in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal until after such canal shall have been formally opened, or in connection with the Alaska Road Commission; and nothing in this Act shall prevent the re-detail of officers above the grade of major to fill vacancies in the various staff corps and departments as provided for by Sec. 26 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901: Provided, That whenever the service record of any field officer is to be ascertained for the purposes of this Act, all duty actually performed by him during the last preceding six years, in a grade below that of major, in connection with any statutory organization of that branch of the Army in which he shall hold a permanent commission, or as a staff officer of any coast-defense or coast-artillery district, shall be credited to him as actual presence for duty with a command composed as hereinbefore prescribed: Provided further, That temporary duty of any kind hereafter performed with United States troops in the field for a period or periods the aggregate of which shall not exceed sixty days in any one calendar year, and duty hereafter performed in command of a machine-gun platoon or a machine-gun unit, by any officer who, before assignment to such duty, shall have been regularly assigned to, and shall have entered upon duty with, an organization or a command the detachment of certain officers from which is prohibited by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, or by this Act, shall, for the purposes of said Acts, hereafter be counted as actual presence for duty with such organization or command.

ENLISTMENT OF NAVAL MILITIAMEN.

During the debate on the Urgent Deficiency bill in the House on Feb. 23 the item "For transportation, including the same objects specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1913, \$57,931.53," was taken up. Mr. Sisson said:

"Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of this committee to this item, because I think the Navy Department in the future ought to be more cautious about their methods of transacting business. The fact about this item of \$57,931 is that they had a naval review of some kind in New York and they wanted the ships all to have a full complement of men. They permitted Naval Militiamen to enlist in the Navy so that they could carry them to the place of enlistment and fill out the complement of men. The law is that when they enlist they must be enlisted for four years. Immediately after the naval review was over the Secretary of the Navy discharged the men and they went back to the Naval Militia post. In other words, it was a clear evasion of the four-year enlistment law. They had no authority to have these men carried to New York for the purpose of making a show unless they enlisted them for four years. So he arbitrarily enlisted these men for four years, and as soon as the naval review was over they were immediately discharged."

Mr. Madden: "They were Naval Militiamen?"

Mr. Sisson: "Yes."

Mr. Madden: "Would they be required to enlist them to use them in the maneuvers?"

Mr. Sisson: "Yes; to put them on the ships as members of the crew. They admit that."

Mr. Madden: "I thought perhaps they could draft them into the Service without enlisting them?"

Mr. Sisson: "No; they cannot enlist them and put them on the ships. They put them on the ships as sailors."

Mr. Madden: "All of this \$57,000 is due to that?"

Mr. Sisson: "Due to that expense. These Naval

Militiamen were around the lakes generally, and they took them wherever they could get them, in fact, and tried to get them convenient to the city of New York to reduce the expense; but I do not believe that an officer of the Navy Department or the Secretary of the Navy or anyone else is justified in evading the plain provisions of the law. I did not favor the proposition personally, but your committee felt that in view of the fact that the money had been expended in that way it ought to be covered in the deficiency bill."

Mr. Madden: "Was it necessary to have these Naval Militiamen in order to have the maneuvers successful?"

Mr. Sisson: "I do not know that it was, but they wanted the Navy to appear in good shape and each ship to have its full complement of men ready for war duty."

Mr. Madden: "What was the special reason for the maneuvers?"

Mr. Sisson: "It was at the time they had the review up there in New York, and they invited the President and others to see it."

Mr. Madden: "Does the gentleman suppose anybody who went there to see the maneuvers would know whether they had a full complement of men or not?"

Mr. Sisson: "I do not think so."

Mr. Madden: "How many men were there?"

Mr. Sisson: "I do not remember the number of men carried. This was simply for transportation, and I do not believe the Navy Department in the future ought to be guilty of matters of this kind, and I think it is well enough to throw this little piece of dirt or grass, and I hope Congress will never permit an item of this kind to go in again."

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

House debate on the Army bill appears on another page.

The Senate on Feb. 20 passed S. 494, appropriating \$9,000 and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to establish a branch hydrographic office at Los Angeles, Cal., the same to be conducted under the provisions of the law applicable to the hydrographic office in the Navy Department.

Favorable report was made in the Senate Feb. 19 on S. 685, to appoint James W. Keen as master's mate in the Revenue Cutter Service and to place him as such upon the retired list.

Favorable report on Senator Townsend's bill to combine the Life Saving and the Revenue Cutter Services into a coast guard service was agreed upon Feb. 26 by the Senate Commerce Committee. The new guard would constitute part of the military forces of the country, operating under the Treasury Department in peace and as part of the Navy in war. Provisions for retirement in the Revenue Cutter Service would be extended to the Life Saving Service. The committee also decided to report favorably Senator Bankhead's bill for four new revenue cutters.

In the Senate on Feb. 24 Mr. Nelson submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$5,000 for the purchase and erection of a suitable monument over the grave of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton in Arlington Cemetery, Va., intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill.

The House Military Committee, to which was referred the estimates for the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, have reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill (H.R. 13765) with the recommendation that it do pass. The total estimates submitted aggregate \$1,052,875.61. The amount appropriated for the last fiscal year was \$1,094,734.87. The accompanying bill carries an appropriation of \$987,440.75, a reduction of \$65,434.86 from the estimates and \$107,294.12 below the appropriation for the last fiscal year. The report says: "There is no legislation in the accompanying bill, and the new items of appropriation are small and for the purposes which from time to time are necessary."

Favorable report was made in the House Feb. 19 on H.J. Res. 85, authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to accept the title to approximately 5,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Tullahoma, in the state of Tennessee, which certain citizens have offered to donate to the United States for the purpose of establishing a maneuver camp and for the maneuvering of troops, establishing and maintaining camps of instruction, for rifle and artillery ranges, and for mobilization and assembling of troops from the group of states composed of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina, or troops from such other states as may be designated by the Secretary of War. Also H.J. Res. 76 authorizing the Secretary of War in his discretion to accept title to 4,000 acres of land at or near Anniston, Ala., for the purpose of establishing a permanent maneuver camp, a camp of inspection, rifle and artillery ranges, etc.

H.R. 9671 to appropriate \$25,000 to erect a suitable monument on the battle grounds at the Horse Shoe, on the Tallapoosa River, in the state of Alabama, was reported in the House Feb. 21, with the amount reduced to \$5,000.

As amended and reported to the House Feb. 20, H.R. 1848, for the construction of a rostrum in the national cemetery in the Presidio of San Francisco, appropriates \$6,000.

The Urgent Deficiency bill, H.R. 13612, before the Committee of the Whole House this week, carries \$9,639,397.79, some of the items being: War Department, \$46,202.37; Navy Department, \$14,500.00; Naval Establishment, \$697,953.68; Panama Canal, \$2,693,350.00. On page 30 of the bill it is provided that: "The commission under whose direction the expenditures are to be made for the site and memorial authorized by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act approved Oct. 22, 1913, to commemorate the service and sacrifices of the women of the United States, North and South, for the sick and wounded in war, shall consist of the Secretary of War, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, the chairman of the House Committee on the Library, and the president of the American Red Cross." On page 37, with reference to Panama Canal Fortifications: "Such portion of the appropriation of \$180,000, made in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act approved June 23, 1913, for filling swamp in rear of defensive works at Margarita Island as may not be required for that purpose may be applied to filling swamp land in the vicinity of the defensive works at Toro Point."

The Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill was reported in the House Feb. 24. The bill appropriates in cash \$39,227,504, and authorizes \$4,061,500 in addition, the whole aggregating \$43,289,004. The authorizations

are \$3,000,000 for the Ohio River; \$1,000,000 for the Delaware river from Allegheny avenue, Philadelphia, to the sea; and \$61,500 for Beverly Harbor, Mass. The \$3,000,000 for the Ohio river is a part of the \$5,000,000 required to be furnished annually under a declaration in the Rivers and Harbors bill passed in 1910 of an intention to complete the improvement in twelve years, the provision having been construed by the committee to mean that the amount necessary to complete the project shall be appropriated within that period. In addition to the items for the old, or existing, projects there are added 76 new projects, requiring in all to complete \$38,684,700, while only \$5,786,829 have been appropriated and authorized in the bill. The larger items are those for the Upper Bay, New York Harbor; East river and Hell Gate; Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; Norfolk Harbor, Va.; New London Harbor, Conn.; Willapa Harbor, Wash.; Oklawaha river, Fla.; Cumberland river above Nashville, Tenn.; the Sacramento and Feather rivers, and Richmond Harbor, Cal. The most expensive of these are the East river, N.Y., to cost \$13,400,000; the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, \$6,785,710; Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, \$5,860,000; and the upper Cumberland river, \$4,500,000. The work on the East river, however, is expected to run over a long series of years, it being a class of work which, although important, does not require, in the opinion of the engineers, expeditious treatment, the plan being to do the work thoroughly, but somewhat slowly, always keeping abreast, however, of the demands of navigation. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is a part of the intra-coastal waterway system from Boston to Key West which the engineers have been investigating for some time under surveys ordered by Congress, but which system has not as yet been favorably recommended in its entirety. In addition to the purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the committee has provided in the bill for the adoption of one other link in the Atlantic intra-coastal system, that from Charleston, S.C., to Savannah, Ga., as also that between McCellanville and Winyah Bay, S.C.; likewise three of the links in the system between St. George Sound, Fla., and the Rio Grande, Texas. These are sections 5, 7 and 12. Section 5 extended from Mobile Bay to the Mississippi river, a distance of 125 miles, to cost \$227,000; section 7 from the Sabine river to Galveston Bay, Texas, a distance of 68 miles, to cost \$475,000; section 12, from Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Rio Grande, a distance of nine miles, and to cost \$80,000. A new provision is contained in section 9, which empowers the Secretary of War to define and establish anchorage grounds for vessels in harbors, rivers, bays, and other navigable waters of the United States whenever he deems the establishment of such anchorage grounds desirable and upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers to adopt suitable rules for the regulation thereof. It will be observed that these regulations are to be enforced by the Revenue Cutter Service under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, except at points or places where there is no revenue cutter available, when the enforcement is left to the War Department.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury transmits a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$250,000 for the purpose of beginning the construction of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, including a chapel, at the Arlington National Cemetery, Va., authorized by section 14 of the Act approved March 4, 1913.

The Secretary of Commerce submits an amendment to H.R. 12806, a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to grant the use of Fort McHenry Military Reservation to the Mayor and City Council of the city of Baltimore, etc., giving the Secretary of Commerce permission to maintain a light and fog signal to mark the channel.

In a brief in behalf of H.R. 1, introduced by Mr. Hughes, of Georgia, to promote the efficiency of the Hospital Corps, U.S.A., Mr. George F. Payne, representing 50,000 pharmacists and 92,000 drug clerks, says: "The pharmacists of the United States are behind this bill. It was introduced in the House and in the Senate by the friends of the pharmacists. It is indorsed and asked for by all the big organizations of pharmacists. They are professional men. They see the Hospital Corps entered by ignorant, incompetent men at \$16 per month, and after many long years of service under commissioned medical officers who have never studied pharmacy, they are slowly advanced, the whole pharmaceutical service of the U.S. Army being handled in this way; and there not being a man in it of a higher grade than sergeant first class. The total increase asked for is only \$168,876, and this increase is asked that the lives and the health of our people who may serve in a military capacity away from homes and friends may be better protected. Competent drug clerks all over the country draw salaries on the average of about \$100 per month, many get much more. Competent drug clerks who are as good executive men as sergeants first class are expected to be, and sergeants major would be required to be, readily obtain from \$150 to \$200 in civil life. There is not an institution teaching pharmacy in the United States which ever recommends the Army Hospital Corps to a single student as a pharmaceutical career. The Army Hospital Corps, with such small salaries, is not as attractive to men as the other branches of the Army Service, and hence the corps has much difficulty in securing and retaining competent men. The bill proposes that 'the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Army shall constitute the enlisted personnel of the Hospital Corps now authorized by law and shall consist of thirty sergeants major at \$75 per month; 300 sergeants, first class, at \$65 per month; sergeant, at \$36 per month; corporals, at \$24 per month; cooks, at \$30 per month; privates, first class, \$21 per month; and privates, at \$16 per month, with such increase for length of service and other allowances as are or may hereafter be established by law.'"

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 113, Mr. Lane.—To place the name of Theodore Barker upon the retired list of the Navy, with rank of assistant paymaster.

S. J. Res. 116, Mr. Simmons.—That the expenditure of money appropriated for the support of the Army, for the transportation and care of interned Mexican soldiers and refugees is hereby ratified and affirmed, and the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to credit by transfer to the various appropriations for the support of the Army such sums as have been or may hereafter be disbursed in transporting and caring for interned Mexican soldiers and refugees, and for this purpose there is appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to effect such transfers.

S. Res. 279, Mr. Kern.—Resolved, That Rule XXV. be so amended that the clause thereof providing for a Committee on Naval Affairs shall read as follows: "A Committee on Naval Affairs to consist of sixteen Senators."

S. 4526, Mr. Chamberlain.—That educational institutions to which an officer of the Army is detailed as professor of military science and tactics may purchase from the War Department for cash, for the use of their military students, such stores, supplies, matériel of war, and military publications as are furnished to the Army, such sales to be at the price listed to the

Army with the cost of transportation added: Provided, That all moneys received from the sale of stores, supplies, matériel of war, and military publications to educational institutions to which an officer of the Army is detailed as professor of military science and tactics shall respectively revert to that appropriation out of which they were originally expended and shall be applied to the purposes for which they are appropriated by law.

S. 4527, Mr. Smith of Maryland.—That the civilian professors and instructors at the U.S. Naval Academy shall be of three grades, as follows: Professors of the U.S. Naval Academy, at \$3,000 per annum; associate professors, \$2,500; instructors, \$2,000: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to appoint as professors of the Naval Academy professors or instructors who have served or may hereafter have served ten years at the Naval Academy, and to appoint as associate professors, instructors who have served or may hereafter have served five years at the Naval Academy: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to appoint as instructors at \$2,000 per annum, when vacancies shall occur and after competitive examination, men of special preparation and adequate experience in teaching: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any professor or instructor now at the Naval Academy or constitute any claim for back pay.

S. 4565, Mr. Jones.—To readjust the lineal rank of certain officers of the U.S. Army. That on and after the passage of this act all permanent officers of the Quartermaster Corps created by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, on the active list and below the grade of brigadier general shall be arranged in each grade according to date of original entry into either the Quartermaster, Subsistence, or Pay Departments: Provided, That officers who entered the Pay Department as majors shall take rank according to the date of their commission as such: Provided further, That all officers who received permanent commissions as captains in either the Quartermaster, Subsistence or Pay Departments as the result of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, shall be considered to rank as from that date: And provided further, That when any officer shall be promoted to the next higher grade he shall take rank therein according to the provisions of this act, as already set forth.

H.R. 13610, Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania.—For the appointment of a board of survey for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant at or near McKeesport, Pa., and submitting an estimate of the cost thereof.

H.R. 13680, Mr. Logue.—To provide for selection of a site on ground belonging to the U.S. Government in the city of Washington upon which to place a memorial or statue, to be furnished by the State of Pennsylvania, of Major Gen. George Gordon Meade.

ADJUDICATION OF PRIVATE CLAIMS.

H.R. 13722, Mr. Carlin.—To relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government, and giving the Court of Claims power to enter judgment upon its findings of fact in the following classes of claims referred to said court under provisions of the Bowman and Tucker Acts, or Sec. 151 of the Judicial Code: First, in claims for use and occupation of or damage to or destruction of buildings; * * * second, in claims for stores or supplies furnished to or taken by the U.S. military or naval forces during the Civil War, and in claims for use and occupation of real estate by said forces; * * * third, in claims for overpayment of laborers and mechanics employed in the navy yards of the U.S. between March 21, 1878, and Sept. 22, 1882; fourth, in claims of officers of the U.S. Navy for difference between sea and shore pay in accordance with decision of the Supreme Court in U.S. against Strong, volume 125, U.S.R., 656; fifth, in claims of officers of the U.S. Army for longevity pay under decisions of the Supreme Court in U.S. against Morton, volume 112, U.S. Reports, page 1, and U.S. against Watson, volume 130, U.S.R., page 80, and of the Court of Claims in Stewart against U.S., volume 34, Court of Claims Reports, page 543, notwithstanding Sec. 3480 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2. That the power to render judgment under the foregoing section shall extend to claims of the classes aforesaid in which findings of fact have already been made or transmitted to Congress, and for which no appropriation has been made, as well as to such claims now pending in said court and to claims of the classes aforesaid which may be hereafter referred to said court under Sec. 151 of the Judicial Code. Judgment shall be rendered in the amount already found in claims within the classes set forth in Sec. 1 hereof, unless upon a reconsideration of the record said court shall revise its previous findings.

Sec. 3. That no claim of any of the classes set forth in the first section of this act shall be referred to said court under any of the acts aforesaid after expiration of three years from passage of this act.

Sec. 4. That in the settlement of all claims embraced within the foregoing provisions, when the person, not being an association or corporation, from whom the property was taken or by whom the services were rendered, is dead and the amount due is less than \$500 and no demand is presented by a duly appointed executor or administrator, the court shall allow to the widow the amount found due, and if the decedent left no widow, or the widow be dead at the date of entry of judgment, then to the children or to their issue per stirpes, and in all cases where the person, not being an association or corporation, from whom the property was taken or by whom the services were rendered, has been adjudicated bankrupt the judgment shall be in favor of the executor or administrator, if there be one, instead of the assignee in bankruptcy, or, if the amount due is less than \$500, then in favor of the widow or children, if such there be, as above provided.

H.R. 13765, Mr. Hay.—The Military Academy Appropriation bill.

AERIAL NATIONAL OFFENSE AND DEFENSE.

H.R. 13812, Mr. L'Engle.—The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized and directed to purchase, equip and maintain in the most efficient manner one thousand aeroplanes of the highest type of efficiency, with necessary accessories, including buildings for housing and protecting same, flying and maneuvering grounds, and schools of instruction, to fully meet the exigencies of any demand that may be made upon the service.

Sec. 2. The Army and the Navy shall have an equal division of the aeroplanes herein provided and all moneys appropriated in this act.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each have full authority to act for his respective branch of the Service and to co-operate, at their discretion, when necessary, in the formation and maintenance of a Bureau of Aerial Navigation or otherwise.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall establish a complete and thoroughly efficient force and equipment for each division of 500 aeroplanes, including schools, buildings, flying grounds and all necessary accessories for their successful operation and maneuvering; all equipment shall be of highest standard of excellence, equaling in all respects the best in any service from time to time.

Sec. 5. The aeroplanes herein provided shall be of best material and construction, and such material shall be carefully examined and tested by competent engineers, and each aeroplane shall be selected for its safety, strength and general usefulness in order made.

Sec. 6. To encourage inventors and manufacturers and prevent use of obsolete aeroplanes and equipment, and to provide a thoroughly efficient service creditable to this arm of the national defense, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are empowered to build, equip and demonstrate any aeroplane invention whatsoever of probable merit and a board of competent men appointed by them shall consider same and hear any explanation or demonstration an inventor or manufacturer desires to make.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall invite, through publication and otherwise, designs, suggestions and information concerning aeroplanes and accessories from inventors and manufacturers and upon adoption of such designs, suggestions and information, they are empowered to properly compensate said inventors and manufacturers, after which such designs, suggestions and information shall become the property of the United States.

Sec. 8. The District of Columbia shall be the aeroplane center and headquarters for all aeronautical development under the provisions of this act, but that subsidiary aeroplane stations

may be selected wherever and whenever found necessary for the good of the service.

Sec. 9. A thoroughly efficient school of instruction shall be provided for proper individual and collective instruction in the science and art of aeroplane handling and maneuvering as well as its design and manufacture, and such school of instruction shall be situated in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 10. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to offer a prize of \$50,000 for the most efficient and successful aeroplane engine.

Sec. 11. \$15,000,000 is appropriated to carry out the purposes of this act.

H.R. 13864, Mr. Clayton.—To amend Sec. 44 of an Act approved March 4, 1909, an act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the U.S., to read: "Sec. 44. Whoever shall wilfully trespass upon, remove, injure or destroy any of the works or property or material of any dock, cable, submarine mine or torpedo, or fortification or harbor-defense system owned or constructed or in process of construction by the United States, or shall wilfully interfere with the maintenance, operation, or use of any such dock, cable, submarine mine, torpedo, fortification or harbor-defense system, or shall wilfully anchor in any area in which such dock, cable, submarine mine, torpedo, fortification or harbor-defense system may be located, within limits defined by the Secretary of War as necessary for the protection of the same, whether such dock, cable, submarine mine, torpedo, fortification or harbor-defense system, or area be situated within the United States or any other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; and offenses against the provisions of this section committed in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, but where there is no court having general jurisdiction of crimes against the United States, shall be cognizable in any court having original jurisdiction of criminal cases in the place in which the offense has been committed, with the same right of appeal in all cases as is given in other criminal cases where imprisonment exceeding one year forms a part of the penalty, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon such courts for such purposes, but if there be no such court the offense shall be cognizable in the district court of the United States for the district in which the offender may be found or into which he is first brought."

H.R. 13868, Mr. French.—That the provisions of the Act of June 27, 1890, be extended to include all persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the War with Spain and who have been honorably discharged: Provided, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same service.

TRANSFER OF STAFF TO LINE.

The proposition to transfer the staff corps and departments of the Army to the line is not likely to receive favor from the present Congress, and the immediate results to follow its passage are not such as to commend it to the Army. It is one of those measures which might perhaps be received differently if its operation could be postponed to some date in the future which would relieve it from its unfortunate personal application. We suggested this plan of legislation many years ago. If it could have been followed it would have saved much Service friction, and much personal discomfort and discontent. Fixed conditions is what the Army needs, and not too frequent change.

The legislation of Feb. 2, 1901, establishing the detail system of recruiting staff corps and departments is a deliberate expression of Congressional opinion as to the superiority of that system over the one previously in use. That legislation, like most legislation affecting changes or reforms, embodied concessions to representatives of the system to be superseded—the permanent personnel of the staff corps and departments affected, a body of officers which thereafter became a diminishing or expiring class. The project recently presented by the Secretary of War represents an effort to establish the detail system in its entirety at once, and to eliminate the expiring class of permanent staff officers in the departments affected by the system. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of this legislation the objection to it on constitutional grounds is not well taken. The constitutional objection is that the proposed legislation infringes the provision of the Constitution which vests the power of appointment in the President. But Congress is, in another provision of the Constitution, given the power to make rules and regulations for the government of the Army. May Congress, under authority of this latter provision, place restrictions upon the President in the appointment of officers? This is the pivotal point in the general discussion. However, the proposed legislation does not present this point, as it simply authorizes the President to make appointments, without commanding him to do so. If there be constitutional objections to legislation in this latter form, certain it is that Congress has not respected it in many acts which it has passed.

We are all familiar with legislation under which officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy were transferred to the line. Instances of legislation of the character proposed by the Secretary of War might be multiplied almost indefinitely. Such legislation has at times referred to classes and at other times to individuals. In some cases it has encountered Presidential objection, notably in the case of the bill "to establish the record and pension office of the War Department," vetoed by President Harrison on Feb. 26, 1891. That bill proposed to create a bureau of the War Department to be charged with important administrative duties, and at the same time to designate the particular individual to be appointed to administer said office. There is thus disclosed the fact that practically there is a wide difference between the bill vetoed by President Harrison and the legislation now proposed.

Examples of legislation which served to point out more or less definitely particular individuals to occupy particular offices in the Army may be found in the Act of June 6, 1900, which authorized the President to appoint Andrews Geddes a captain of Infantry and place him on the retired list; the Act of June 6, 1900, under which Major General Miles became a lieutenant general; the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, under which General Shafter was appointed a major general, and Generals Wheeler and Wilson were appointed brigadier generals; the Act of March 2, 1901, which authorized the President to appoint Nathan S. Jarvis a captain and assistant surgeon and place him on the retired list; the Act of April 23, 1904, under which General Ainsworth became a major general and chief of the Military Secretary's Department; the Act of March 4, 1909, which authorized the President to appoint J. Randolph Peyton a second lieutenant of Infantry and place him on the retired list; and the Act of March 4, 1913, which authorized the President to appoint William W. Prude a second lieutenant of Infantry and place him on the retired list. To the foregoing list of eight acts must be added the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, providing for promotion by seniority from grade to grade in each arm, corps or department of the Army, and the various Acts of Congress reiterating the rule thus prescribed. It is also worthy of note that the pending Army Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1915, as reported to the House by the Committee on Military Affairs, contains a provision requiring that the eleven captains and twenty lieutenants of the Porto Rico Regi-

ment of Infantry shall be re-commissioned as captains and lieutenants of Infantry in their present grades.

In recommending the proposed legislation Secretary Garrison is following the policy advocated by Senator Root in 1902, when he submitted to Congress the bill for the establishment of the General Staff. As the bill was originally drawn, it contained a provision which made permanent commissioned officers a part of the line. Secretary Garrison is advocating the passage of the bill for the same reason that Senator Root asked for legislation to create a General Staff. Both the former Secretary and Mr. Garrison are believers in the detail system. Secretary Root in his hearing on the General Staff before the Senate committee on Dec. 17, 1902, said:

"Let me say one word about the inspection. Our inspection now is defective in one matter of primary consequence. We have a lot of most excellent men making inspections. Their reports come up to the office of the Inspector General in the War Department. They come in great numbers and in great bulk, and a force of clerks is engaged in analyzing and indorsing, briefing and carding, filing and recording, and making extracts and sending them around; but it is the business of nobody on the face of this earth to follow up the defects that are revealed in those reports and see that they are remedied. There is an entire failure of action, a dissolution of continuity in the process.

"I say, it is nobody's business regarding all these great supply departments unless it is that of the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of War cannot do it. He cannot read all the reports, even, and it is the business of a General Staff, first to get information of all kinds and next to see that the results of that information receive effect, after their superior has indicated the general policy to be followed. You never will have effective inspection and the curing of evils revealed by inspection until you have the same body of men charged with the following up the things they find out. Now, I say that it is a primary matter that this disconnected inspection, that finds its result ultimately in the walls of an office and does not get outside of that, should be merged into a corps whose business it is to go on and see that the results that it indicates are accomplished."

SECRETARY ROOT'S STATEMENT IN 1902.

Senator Scott: "And he held responsible for them?"

Senator Root: "Yes. Now a third thing is this: You have imposed by law upon the Secretary of War the responsibility for the expenditure of the great sums of money which you appropriate every year, and you have established a great number of corps and bureaus and departments which the Secretary is bound to supervise.

"Now I doubt whether it is competent for the Secretary of War to do that through the intermediation of a Chief of Staff or a General Staff unless there is some statutory authority. I do not know whether in the face of the statute which makes the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General and the Chief of Ordnance responsible directly to the Secretary of War, I can order them to report to a Chief of Staff. I do not want you to relieve the Secretary of War of responsibility, but I want you to enable him to discharge that responsibility through a military officer who will gather together in the performance of staff duty all the considerations affecting the decisions that the Secretary has to make, and do it with military knowledge; instead of the Secretary having to dig around and gather them himself, and collate the advice and requests that come from the heads of these different departments that are all overlapping and interwoven in their action. Now these three things, it seems to me, make it of great importance that Congress should act. If you had not acted at all it would be simple, but you have acted and you have made these departments that are doing this work, these administrative departments; and it seems to me that it makes it practically necessary or of the highest importance that your sanction should be given to the creation of this regulating department. May I say one word about the necessity of it? Secretary Alger can tell you about the difficulties that he experienced at the time of the war with Spain, owing to the fact that it was a physical impossibility for the Secretary of War to follow up every order that was given for the securing of material, the movement of material and troops, and that he had no adequate force of officers to do the following up. You all know the confusion that resulted from that. Now I want to say that, although it does not get into the newspapers and does not attract so much attention, the same kind of confusion is going on all the time, and that it results in great waste of public property and of public time. All these supply departments are engaged in matters which require the co-operation of different departments to bring about a result. Take a coast fortification. The Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Artillery, Quartermaster's, those five all have to be engaged in construction and installation. There never has been a time since I have been Secretary of War when work on these important constructions, upon which we are expending many millions of dollars, has not been going on by hitch and jerk, one set of men being too far in advance of another set of men, and constant friction resulting from the fact that each man is doing his work and doing it the best he knows how."

Senator Alger: "And is in the other man's way?"

Senator Root: "Yes, he would be in the other man's way."

Senator Scott: "Not doing it in conjunction?"

Senator Root: "Not doing it in conjunction, and there is nobody to make them do it in conjunction except a civilian Secretary of War, and it does not make any difference whether he is a civilian or not, he can not do it. He must have an organization, he must have a force of men whose duty it is to assist him in co-ordinating the action of these different departments which are conspiring toward a single result so that they may move along *pari passu*. Not only is there confusion, hindrance in the performance of duty and failure to arrive at a given result at a proper time, but an enormous accumulation of red tape results."

Senator Cockrell: "There is no doubt of that."

Senator Root: "The attempt to co-ordinate, the attempt to get the Quartermaster and the Commissary Generals and the Artillery and the Signal Corps and the commanders of troops all to understand the others, has resulted in correspondence and the sending of papers to and fro, with indorsement after indorsement—twenty, thirty, forty and fifty—running month after month; with indorsements so numerous that you cannot find where the paper begins or ends. This is the result; to co-ordinate this work."

Senator Root: "I could point now to work where the material is lying on the ground and being ruined in work that is going on, because the two departments have not understood each other, and there is nobody whose business it is to bring them to an understanding except myself, and I can not do it, as I am busy doing something else. The attempt to co-ordinate their work by means of reference papers and indorsements has resulted in the difficulty that I am talking about. The point I wish to make is that whenever an order of importance is given or an undertaking is begun in the way of construction

or military operation there should be somebody whose business it is to see that it is followed up, to see that the Quartermaster and the Commissary and Ordnance and Engineers, etc., move along together, to keep track of it and see who is lagging behind and stir that one up."

It is understood that Secretary Garrison does not believe that the Departments can be brought into harmonious relations with the Army, as advocated by former Secretary Root, until all the officers in them have been placed under the detail system. He intends to urge strongly legislation along this line, not only during this session, but at the next session of Congress, if action is not taken on the bill that he has already submitted before Congress adjourns. He is not committed irrevocably to the bill in its present form and will approve any amendment which tends to bring about the change without doing injustice to officers affected by the transfer.

Among the provisions that he has under consideration is one by which all officers transferred from the staff corps shall remain in the grade to which they are transferred until all line officers in the grade at that time shall have been promoted. This is regarded as a sort of a compromise between the proposition to assign to staff corps officers places in the line which the length of their service would have entitled them to hold if they had always been in the line; and the terms of the bill as submitted to the Military Committee by Secretary Garrison. The Secretary realizes that it will be impossible to formulate a bill that will be satisfactory to all interests concerned, but he thinks that the change is so important that some of the officers should be willing to make a sacrifice in the interests of the Service.

DEBATE ON ARMY BILL.

In explaining the Army Appropriation bill to the House on Thursday Chairman Hay, of the Military Committee, said: "There is no likelihood of any war which would make it necessary to make larger appropriations in this bill. I want to call especial attention to the fact that this bill is altogether for the Army in time of peace, and it does not in any way contemplate war. If war should unfortunately occur, Congress could then appropriate the money necessary. I know it will be said that you can not manufacture this ammunition and these guns quickly. That is true, but there is no necessity, so far as we can decide, nor does the War Department contemplate, that there is any necessity for making in this bill an appropriation which contemplates war. The Chief of Staff was asked in the hearings whether or not in his recommendation for this ammunition and field guns he had made it in view of the situation in Mexico, and he distinctly said he had not." Mr. Hay presented statistics to show that besides the Organized Militia there were 75,000 young men being drilled every year in educational institutions, and he conveyed the impression that when these young men and the Organized Militia bared their noble breasts to the blast of war, its progress would be stayed. Under cross examination, however, he made a lamentable display of the ignorance which prompted this suggestion.

"Mr. Moore: Do I understand the gentleman to say that all of this ammunition now will be manufactured in the arsenals, and no provision is made for the purchase outside?"

"Mr. Hay: That is correct."

"Mr. Moore: One other question. The gentleman is optimistic with regard to the future, and I am very glad, occupying the distinguished position he does, that he is so; but he is aware of the complaints that the Army perhaps is not as strong in personnel as it might be, and that there are rumors of trouble along the border, particularly along the southern border, and that officials of the War Department have been frequently quoted in the newspapers as saying that there ought to be a filling up of the Army to meet any possible emergencies. The gentleman indicates, and his report so states, that we have a reserve in the Militia."

"Mr. Hay: In the Organized Militia; yes."

"Mr. Moore: And he states now and puts in the Record figures backing up that statement that the students in certain agricultural colleges, who are trained in a military way, may also be serviceable, and would probably be the first to be called on in an emergency. Could the State Militia, as at present constituted, or these students in the agricultural colleges, be called upon for military service except to repel an invasion?"

"Mr. Hay: Of course they could. If war were declared, the President would issue his call for Volunteers, and they could all volunteer."

"Mr. Moore: In the event of sudden emergency which would call the troops of the United States into any other country, as was developed in the case of Cuba and the Philippine Islands, would we not have to meet that constitutional question?"

"Mr. Hay: We would meet it by a call for Volunteers, and I will state to the gentleman that this House passed a Volunteer bill some months ago, for the very purpose of having a law on the statute books which would meet the situation which the gentleman is speaking of."

"Mr. Moore: If the men in the colleges and the Militia were properly drilled and understood the tactics of war and were ready to volunteer, there would be no delay at all in attending to the defense of the country?"

"Mr. Hay: Well, of course the gentleman understands there is a certain amount of preparation which would have to be made—"

"Mr. Moore: That is what I wanted to get at."

"Mr. Mondell: Mr. Chairman, my understanding is the Secretary of War requested an increase in the strength of the Army. Is that true?"

"Mr. Hay: That is true."

"Mr. Mondell: How much of an increase?"

"Mr. Hay: Seventy-five hundred men."

"Mr. Mondell: Did the committee grant any increase at all?"

"Mr. Hay: It did not. The committee provided for the number of men which the Secretary stated he desired to put on the Panama Canal, in the Hawaiian Islands, and in the Philippines, and after providing for those men for those places there would still be left in continental United States 42,000 men, which would be sufficient for all necessary purposes. And I will state to the gentleman, as he very well knows, that it is within the power of the President at any time to increase the Army to 100,000 men, and if there should be any occasion for that the President, under the law, has the right to do it, and he would not have to come to Congress to do it."

"Mr. Madden: Except to get the money."

"Mr. Hay (continuing): Because the law gives him the right to do it, and under the law Congress would be compelled to meet the deficiency and pay those men should the President determine to do it; but the committee was acting upon the theory that this was a peace proposition and not a war proposition, and they did not think it was wise to provide for a larger number of men than peace conditions, which now prevail, require."

In response to an inquiry as to the reserve feature of the present law Mr. Hay said: "I will say to the gentleman, to be perfectly frank with him, the reserve feature was put in the bill as a sort of compromise. In my efforts to get so many things on the bill at that time I was willing to let that reserve feature go in, because at that time the War Department insisted that there should be some reserve feature put in the law. And rather than lose some of what I considered more important legislation, I consented to that feature very much against my will, and it has turned out as I thought it would. In some ways, I believe, it deters men from enlisting in the Army."

"Mr. Madden: Will the gentleman be kind enough to say what, if any, inducements there are for a man to go into the reserve?"

"Mr. Hay: None. You do not pay him anything. You can not get a man to go into a reserve, subject to the call of the War Department, unless you pay him for it. That is my idea of it."

Mr. Kahn made an able speech showing the inadequacy of our military preparation and the folly of injudicious economy in dealing with the Army. This we reserve for another week. Mr. Sisson, of Mississippi, exploded at length on the horrors of war and the folly of military expenditure. Mr. McKellar denounced the alleged "ambition of some of our Army officers to create in this country a large standing Army in time of peace, always ready for war at a moment's notice."

"I do not believe," Mr. McKellar said, "that officers ought to be permitted to give out these idle vapors about the inefficiency of our Army or about our unpreparedness for war. They are misleading and incorrect, and may at any time involve us in trouble, and I want to suggest in all candor that I hope that these officers will not permit themselves to give out more such gloomy statements, such misleading and improper statements. But if they should, then I believe it is the duty of Congress to rise to the occasion and enact a law dismissing from the Army any officer who so far forgets himself, his Army, or his country, as publicly to speak or write either about the inefficiency of our Army or about our unpreparedness for war, whatever his purpose may be for making the statement."

Mr. Curry, of California, said: "The Committee on Military Affairs, lulled into a false sense of security by the narcotic influence of experimental diplomacy or actuated by principles of uneconomical economy, has reported to this House an Army Appropriation bill that will not meet the necessary expenses of our small standing Army of 85,694 enlisted men and 4,738 commissioned officers in the United States and 5,732 enlisted men and 180 officers in the Philippines." Mr. Curry denounced particularly the failure to provide for the rehabilitation of burnt Benicia Arsenal.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of the Committee on Appropriations, said, in reply: "The reason that there was no money appropriated to replace the storehouse at Benicia Arsenal was that it developed that Benicia Arsenal is about thirty miles from Fort Mason, Cal., where the Government is building some very large wharves and storehouses, and the officials of the War Department themselves admitted that it was an indefensible military proposition to have some stores which would be necessary to be shipped at Fort Mason and at the other, thirty miles away, so that in time of necessity a boat would have to be sent from both places."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Cyclops left Hampton Roads Feb. 24 for Vera Cruz. The Hancock will remain at New Orleans for the present.

The Vulcan was placed in full service at Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 25.

The Orion will leave Hampton Roads for Narragansett Bay about Feb. 28.

The Arkansas will remain at the New York Yard under repair until April 1.

The Nashville was ordered to leave Havana on Feb. 26 for Port au Prince, Haiti.

The Cesar will leave Pensacola for the Charleston Yard about March 1 for two months' repairs.

The Marietta, now at Hoboken, N.J., has been ordered to the New York Yard for about a month's repairs.

The supply ship Culgoa will leave the Norfolk Yard about Feb. 28 for Guantanamo, east coast of Mexico, St. Joseph's Bay, Fla., and thence north.

The Somers has been detached from duty with the Maryland Naval Militia and will be towed from Baltimore to the Norfolk Yard by the Standish. Upon the completion of this duty the Standish will return to Annapolis.

Mach. M. Steen, U.S.N., on Submarine E-2, was severely burned about the face in an explosion of a battery on the boat at Mobile, Ala., Feb. 23. The explosion was due to a formation of gases, it is reported. The lower part of the boat was damaged.

Two of the 6-inch guns of the U.S.S. Ohio were reported damaged on Feb. 24 at New Orleans, La., when the British steamship Atherstone, outward bound, rammed the port side of the Ohio. The damage was said to be slight. A coal lighter alongside the warship was smashed. Those aboard the freighter said the steering gear was disarranged.

Med. Dir. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., formerly Surgeon General of the Navy, has been detached from temporary duty at the Navy Department and ordered to command the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, Pa. Med. Insp. George A. Lung, U.S.N., has been detached from command of the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to Newport, R.I., for duty at the Naval Training Station and additional duty in attendance upon the course of instruction at the Naval War College. Surg. James F. Leys, U.S.N., has been detached from the Naval Training Station, Newport, and ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the U.S.S. New York and for duty on that ship when placed in commission.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Huff, U.S.N., on duty at Newport News, Va., in connection with the U.S.S. Texas, is to be tried by a G.C.M. on charges of having maltreated maliciously and without justifiable cause J. Philip Kiesecker, of Norfolk, Va., and of having been guilty of conduct tending to the destruction of good morals and of causing a disturbance in a public hotel in Norfolk. Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Feb. 25 issued an order for the trial.

Capt. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, on Feb. 26 forwarded to the Navy Department the report of an investigation on the shooting of Frank Green, of Annapolis, by P.A. Surg. Ralph W. McDowell. The Secretary of the Navy will decide whether Surgeon McDowell will be brought before a

court-martial or other action taken. A number of friends have gone to the Navy Department on behalf of Surgeon McDowell and without his solicitation, and these friends include Senators and Members of Congress.

Lieut. Benjamin Adams Lewis, U.S.M.C., was tried by general court-martial at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., on the charge of scandalous conduct, including intoxication. The court opened Feb. 16 and all the findings were in by Feb. 19. The court was composed of Col. H. C. Haines, U.S.M.C., president; Major Hugh Matthews, U.S.M.C.; Capt. C. H. Lyman, U.S.N.; Capt. J. F. McGill, U.S.N.; Comdr. Waldo Evans, Comdr. F. A. Traut and Lieut. Comdr. Emil P. Svarz, U.S.N. The same court tried Capt. Ernest E. West, U.S.M.C. The charges against Captain West were not given out, but it is said are the same as those of which he was found guilty by a court at Mare Island, Cal., about three years ago, intoxication. Captain West has been in the navy yard hospital for more than six months.

One of the principal attractions at Newport, R.I., Feb. 23 and 24, in celebration of Washington's Birthday, was the appearance of the Training Station Comic Opera Company at the opera house in "The King of Utopia." This was a nautical comedy in two acts, given under the direction of Chief Btsn. John Davis, U.S.N. There were nineteen principal characters in addition to nobles and ladies of the court, slaves, the Royal Utopian band, the landing force of the U.S.S. Marrahooh, and a detachment from the Utopian army. The scene is laid on the island of Utopia, a mythical island in the South Seas. This island has been without a king for a great many years owing to a law of the land which decrees that "Upon the death of the king or queen, as the case may be, the royal consort must also die." The present queen is two hundred years old and very near death. For that reason, bearing the penalty in mind, none of the royalty will marry her. The court astrologer predicts that a prince will arrive from the sun to rule the land. Just at this juncture two sailors, who have left their ship, the U.S.S. Marrahooh, without permission, in the ship's punt, arrive upon the scene, and the people, never before having seen a white person, come to the conclusion that these are the Princes arrived from the sun as predicted by the court astrologer. These stragglers, Fitzmorris and Holystone, learning that strangers are not allowed in the land, but are put to death, acknowledge themselves as princes from the sun, and Fitzmorris, to save their lives, marries the queen and becomes king. The queen dies during the coronation ceremony, and to hide this fact from the people, Holystone and Fitzmorris in turn impersonate the queen, giving rise to many amusing circumstances. The deception is finally discovered and Fitzmorris and Holystone are about to be put to death when they are saved by the arrival of a landing party of sailors from the U.S.S. Marrahooh. The music is borrowed from various operas.

HOME YARDS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

G.O. 69, JAN. 7, 1914, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1. There is published herewith the home yards of vessels of the U.S. Navy.

2. This order supersedes G.O. 8, Jan. 25, 1913, which may be removed from the file, appropriate note being made to explain the omission in the series. If G.O. 8 is retained it shall be clearly marked across its face, "Superseded by G.O. 69."

3. The material bureaus concerned will issue necessary instructions for shipment of all accessories, patterns and spare parts belonging to the various vessels to their home yards as indicated in the following list, unless the same are now on hand at those yards.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

There follows an alphabetically arranged list of vessels with home yard assignments, which we omit. The same matter is given in a list of assignments by yards, which follows:

ATLANTIC.

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.—Montana North Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, Des Moines, Nashville, Petrel, Sacramento (1), San Francisco, Tacoma, Wheeling, Eagle, Hannibal, Hector, Leonidas, Mars, Paducah, Vulcan, Don Juan de Austria (2), Dubuque (2), Gopher (2), Penacook, Southern, Topeka.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.—Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, K-1, K-2, K-3, K-6, Birmingham, Chester, Salem, Chicago, Scorpion, Vesuvius, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5 (1), M-1, Fulton (1), Severn, Ammen, Burrows, Gasin (5), Cummings (5), Cushing, Downes (1), Duncan, O'Brien (1), Nicholson (1), Patterson, Paulding, Rodgers, Trippe, Acomac, Castine, Celtic, Constitution, Essex (2), Iwawa, Ranger, Sioux, Vestal, Wolverine (2), Yantic (2).

Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.—Arkansas, Florida, Nevada (1), New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania (1), Texas (1), Utah, Wyoming, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4 (1), Ozark, Melville (1), Aylwin (1), Balch (1), Benham (1), Blakely, Drayton, Dupont, Ericsson (1), Gwin, Henley, Macdonough, Mayrant, McCall, McDougal (1), Morris, Parker (1), Warrington, Winslow (1), Culgoa, Dixie, Solace, Aileen, Apache, Constellation, Cumberland, Dolphin, Gloucester, Granite State, Hawk, Isla de Luzon (2), Machias, Marietta, Mayflower, Narketta, Newport, Ontario, Pawnee, Pentucket, Pontiac, Powhatan, Sandoval (2), Sonoma, Traffic, Transfer, Yankton.

Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.—Alabama, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina (4), Wisconsin, Amphitrite (2), Brooklyn, Columbia, Hancock, Miantonomoh, Minneapolis, Prairie, Terror, Adams, Dorothea (2), Lancaster, Modoc, Panther, Samoset, Sylvia, Vixen.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.—Delaware, Louisiana, New Hampshire, North Dakota (4), Vermont, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, Tonopah, Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Beale, Biddle, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett, Manly, Somers, Worden, Cyclops, Jason, Lebanon, Neptune, Nereus, Orion, Proteus, Alice, Boxer, Choctaw (3), Franklin, Hercules, Massasoit, Mohawk, Montgomery, Patapsco, Patuxent, Portsmouth, Reina Mercedes, Richmond, Rocket, Standish, Stranger (2), Sylph, Tallahassee, Tecumseh (3), Triton (3), Wahnetta, Wasp.

Navy Yard, Charleston, S.C.—Flusser, Lamson, Monaghan, Perkins, Preston, Reid, Roe, Smith, Sterett, Terry, Walke, B-1, Dahlgren, De Long, Foote, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Thornton, Tingey, Arctus, Brutus, Caesar, Sterling, Baltimore, Elfrida, Hartford, Huntress (2), Olympia, Oneida, Osceola, Peccia, Potomac, Sebago, Uncas, Waban.

PACIFIC.

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.—Charleston, Colorado, Milwaukee, Oregon, Pittsburgh, West Virginia, St. Louis, Albany, Boston, Chattanooga, Concord, Giveston, New Orleans, Princeton, Vicksburg, Fox, A-3, A-5, H-1, H-2, H-3, Cheyenne, Fortune, Pawtucket, Philadelphia, Saturn, Sotoyomo, Supply.

Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.—California, Maryland, South Dakota, F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, K-3, K-4 (1), K-7, K-8, L-6, L-7, Alert, Bushnell (1), Annapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Raleigh, Yorktown, Glacier, Jupiter, Justin, Kanawha, Maumee, Nanshan, Nero, Prometheus, Farragut, Goldsborough, Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Truxtun, Whipple, Active, Buffalo, Intrepid, Iris, Iroquois, Marblehead, Navajo, Omaha, Onadilla, Vigilant.

ASIATIC.

Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.—Helena, Monadnock, Monterey, Rainbow, Saratoga, Wilmington, B-2, B-3, Mohican, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale, Decatur, A-2, A-4, A-6, A-7, Callao, Elcano, Monacacy (1), Palos (1), Pampana, Panav, Quiros, Samar, Villalobos, Abarenda, Ajax, General Alava, Piscataqua, Pompey, Rapido, Relief, Wompatuck.

UNASSIGNED.

Battleship No. 39, Destroyers Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62,

Submarines Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, Transport No. 1, Supply Ship No. 1.

Notes.

(1) Assignment effective upon completion of fitting out at contract point of delivery to Government.

(2) Vessels stationed on the Great Lakes or other inland waters, for which a navy yard is not readily accessible, will be docked and repaired at such place and under such conditions as the department may prescribe as occasion arises. The plans, patterns, etc., for these ships will be kept at the yards indicated above.

(3) The Tecumseh, Triton, Choctaw and other small vessels habitually stationed at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., will be hauled out and repaired at that yard when the work is within its capacity.

(4) Assignment effective July 1, 1914.

(5) Will be changed to New York on completion of Nicholson and O'Brien.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major General Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska and Rhode Island, arrived Feb. 23 at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Arctus, arrived Feb. 24 at Port Arthur, Texas.

Mayflower, sailed Feb. 24 from Norfolk, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

California, sailed Feb. 24 from San Diego, Cal., for Mazatlan, Mexico.

New Orleans, sailed Feb. 24 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Mazatlan, Mexico.

Prairie, Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2, arrived Feb. 25 at Pensacola, Fla.

Maryland, sailed Feb. 25 from San Diego, Cal., for Mare Island, Cal.

Oseola, arrived Feb. 25 at Key West, Fla.

Nashville, sailed Feb. 26 from Habana, Cuba, for Port au Prince, Haiti.

Ozark and G-2, sailed Feb. 26 from the New York Yard for Newport, R.I.

Marietta, arrived Feb. 26 at the navy yard, New York.

Nanshan, sailed from San Francisco for San Diego Feb. 26.

Brutus, arrived at Hampton Roads Feb. 26.

Cyclops, sailed from Hampton Roads for Vera Cruz Feb. 27.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 19, 1914.

Promotions in the Navy.

Ensign John H. Everson to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from June 6, 1913.

P.A. Paymr. Raymond B. Westlake to be a paymaster from Feb. 21, 1913.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 24, 1914.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Arthur P. Fairfield to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1913.

Lieut. (J.G.) Raymond A. Spruance to be a lieutenant from Oct. 2, 1913.

Gunner Maxwell Case to be an ensign from July 30, 1913, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, as amended.

Gunner Edward S. Tucker to be a chief gunner from Feb. 3, 1914.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 20, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. (J.G.) Miles A. Libbey to be a lieutenant.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): John R. Beardsall, John B. Staley, John F. McClain, Ralph G. Walling, Henry E. Parsons and Laurence S. Stewart.

Allen R. Barrow and Joseph J. Kinyoun to be assistant surgeons.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 21, 1914.

Promotions in the Navy.

P.A. Paymr. Raymond B. Westlake to be a paymaster.

Ensign John H. Everson to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

G.O. 67, JAN. 7, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Speed of Naval Vessels in a Fog.

The department calls the attention of the Service to the discussion on the subject of speed in a fog which appears on pages 254-259 and 303-306 of Knight's Seamanship, edition 1910.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 68, JAN. 7, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes a list of saluting stations. This information shall not be taken as changing the provisions of Article 1191, U.S. Navy Regulations, 1913.

G.O. 70, JAN. 17, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Naval War College course.

1. The course at the Naval War College is hereby established at twelve months, to begin on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

2. The personnel of the college is established as follows, and every effort will be made by those charged with the detail of officers to maintain these numbers: President and staff of college, 9 officers. In attendance: Class to report on Jan. 1 of each year, 15 officers; class to report on July 1 of each year, 15 officers.

3. The classes above provided for shall be made up of officers above the middle of the list of lieutenants.

4. In addition to the above, as many officers as can be spared from other duty will be ordered to the college during the summer for a limited course of study and instruction.

5. A correspondence course will be established for the benefit of officers who desire to do War College work but who are not available at present for attendance at the college.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 71, JAN. 17, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

This order relates to the names of manufacturers on requisitions; instructions from department.

G.O. 72, JAN. 19, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

1. Attention is called to Article R 3670 (5) and (6), U.S. Navy Regulations, 1913.

2. In order to facilitate and encourage the return of liberty men to their ships at night, it is directed that, when boats are necessary for such return and when weather and other circumstances permit, all ships of the Navy shall provide boats hourly from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. for the accommodation of officers and men. Liberty men returning on board at night, before the expiration of their liberty, shall be permitted to sleep in until 7 a.m.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 73, JAN. 23, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Directs that a monthly report in a form indicated regarding liberty breaking, which shall give the information required by the several columns, will be made at the end of each month by all commanding officers of vessels.

G.O. 74, JAN. 27, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Use of Books by Student Officers.

G.O. 32 is so far modified that no further purchases of books or supplies for the use of student officers or officers attending the post-graduate department at the Naval Academy will be made by the department. Such books as are now in stock will continue to be issued to student officers as long as they are serviceable, and will be accounted for as provided by G.O. 32.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 20.—Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Enochs to Wisconsin.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. S. Hulings detached command Fortune; to home, wait orders.

Ensign H. A. Waddington detached Alert; to command Fortune.

Ensign R. E. Thornton detached Receiving Ship at Mare Island, Cal.; to Pittsburgh.

Ensign F. K. Elder detached Constellation; to New Jersey.

Ensign R. S. Wentworth detached New Jersey; to Constellation.

Ensign P. M. Bates detached California; to Pittsburgh.

Med. Dir. C. F. Stokes detached Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; to command Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, 1914.

Med. Insp. G. A. Lung detached command Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Surg. J. F. Leys detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to connection fitting out New York and on board when commissioned.

Pay Dir. L. C. Kerr transferred to the retired list from Feb. 18, 1914 (own application after thirty years' service).

Pay Clerk Thomas Dunn appointment revoked.

FEB. 21.—Ensign E. D. Langworthy detached Montana; to Mayflower.

Med. Insp. L. W. Sprattling detached Naval Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga.; to fleet surgeon, Atlantic Fleet.

Surg. H. D. Wilson detached Naval Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass.; to New Jersey.

P.A. Surg. C. E. Strite to Naval Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga.

Asst. Surg. E. P. Halton to Naval Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass.

P.A. Paymr. W. S. Zane detached Vermont, March 31, 1914; to home, wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. G. M. Adee detached North Carolina, March 15, 1914; to Vermont.

P.A. Paymr. R. S. Chew, jr., detached Naval Station, Newport, R.I., Feb. 28, 1914; to North Carolina.

Chap. E. E. McDonald detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Tennessee.

FEB. 24.—Lieut. W. W. Smith resignation accepted, to take effect Feb. 21, 1914.

P.A. Surg. R. F. Sheehan detached Advance Base Brigade, Atlantic Fleet; to home, wait orders.

P.A. Surg. J. P. Haynes to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

P.A. Surg. E. L. Woods detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.; to wait orders.

Chaplain J. M. F. McGinty detached Tennessee; to Minnesota.

Paymr. Clerk W. D. Chace appointed; to Ozark.

FEB. 25.—Lieut. (J.G.) H. E. Knauss to command Sylph.

FEB. 26.—Lieut. J. C. Townsend detached Naval Recruiting Station, Denver, Colo., March 10, 1914; to Vermont.

Ensign G. L. Weyler detached South Dakota; to West Virginia.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Dollard detached North Dakota; to treatment naval hospital, New York; N.Y.

P.A. Surg. P. R. Stalnaker to North Dakota.

Paymr. W. L. F. Simonpietri detached Missouri March 2, 1914; to navy yard, New York, N.Y., March 25, 1914.

P.A. Paymr. E. A. Coby detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., March 28, 1914; to Illinois.

P.A. Paymr. J. J. Luchsinger detached Illinois and Alabama April 1, 1914; settle accounts and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. C. E. Parsons to Missouri.

Chief Carp. T. E. Kiley detached San Francisco; to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va. for treatment.

Paymr. Clerk O. F. Cato appointed paymaster's clerk to general storekeeper, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clerks H. H. Reynolds and N. B. Olsen appointment revoked.

Note.—Capt. Richard Henderson, retired, died at Salisbury, N.C., on Feb. 24, 1914.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 24.—Capt. Harry Lee to duty with 2d Advance Base Regiment.

First Lieut. H. M. Smith detached duty Philippines; to Galveston.

FEB. 20.—Major G. C. Reid detached First Advance Base Regiment and Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Division Marine Officer, Third Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Major S. D. Butler detached Division Marine Officer, Third Division, Atlantic Fleet; to United States.

Capt. H. R. Lay detached Tennessee; to Nineteenth Company, Second Advance Base Regiment.

First Lieut. H. N. Manney, jr., detached Marine Barracks, New York, N.Y.; to recruit depot, Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

FEB. 25.—Major Gen. Commandant W. P. Biddle transferred to the retired list from Feb. 24, 1914. (Own application after thirty years' service.)

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett commissioned major general commandant from Feb. 25, 1914.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

FEB. 20.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Odend'hal detached Thetis on March 15 to Manning; granted twenty-nine days' leave en route.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. A. H. Bixby granted thirty days' leave.

FEB. 24.—Second Lieut. James Pine preparatory orders to duty as Supervisor of Anchorages, Chicago, Ill.

FEB. 25.—First Lieut. W. E. At Lee granted ninety days' leave, beginning April.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. P. Kendall detached McCulloch; to Bear.

Second Lieut. C. G. Roemer ordered to temporary duty on Arcata.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. H. C. Roach detached Bear; to McCulloch.

Second Lieut. H. E. Rideout ordered to temporary duty on Snohomish.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. T. H. Yeager detached Gresham on March 15 to Tahama; granted twenty days' leave en route.

FEB. 26.—First Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root granted ten days' leave.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The gasoline launch Amelia, belonging to the Engineer Department, U.S.A., left Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 19 with a surveying party of eleven men, in command of J. S. Carruthers, the inspector in charge of the branch office of the Engineer Department, U.S.A., at Brunswick, to locate and mark the position of a sunken vessel in St. Simon Sound. At about five o'clock in the vicinity of Nun Buoy No. 16, St. Simon Sound, the launch became disabled and the gasoline launch of the Yamacraw was sent to tow the disabled craft to her slip at Brunswick.

While the Pamlico was en route from Long Shoal River to Neuse River, Feb. 23, she sighted the schooner Jennie D. Bell flying ensign union down. She spoke to her and received information that the schooner Charles L. Rohde was in distress five miles to the southward of Long Shoal Light House, the Jennie D. Bell flying the distress signal to attract the Pamlico's attention to convey that information. The Pamlico proceeded to the reported position of the Charles L. Rohde and soon spoke that vessel at anchor 51.2 miles S.S.W. Long Shoal Light House. The master stated that his rudder had been carried away by the heavy seas, and requested a tow to New Bern for repairs. Ran a line ahead to her and anchored her in Newbern Harbor Feb. 23.

Shortly after 11 a.m. Feb. 13, while the Yamacraw was at anchor at Charleston Harbor, S.C., a raft was sighted adrift in the middle of a stream off the Southern Railway wharves. The gasoline launch was sent from the ship and towed it into a slip belonging to the railway company. This raft was made of heavy pieces of timber about twenty feet long, with one upright end, which projected about four feet above the surface of the water, the remainder being submerged. It was of such a nature as to be a menace to navigation, especially at night.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1914.

Mrs. Hoyt had bridge and tea Tuesday for Mrs. Catts, Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Wilcox, Tachappat, Reilly, Clayton, Watson, Bell, Baer, Gallagher, Kiehl, Wilson, Holderness, Boak, Slaughter, Philip Gordon, O'Leary, Eckels, Misses Jones and Bailey, Ryan, Householder and Weeks. Prizes were won by Mesdames Gordon, Reilly, Clayton, Philip Gordon, Eckels. Tea was poured by Mrs. Dew; Mrs. Kiehl served coffee. Wednesday Mrs. Kiehl had bridge and tea for Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Wilcox, Tachappat, Reilly, Watson, Hoyt, Wilson, Bubbs, Catts, Greene, Gallagher, MacMillan, Holderness, Osborne, Rice, Boak, Slaughter, Miss Jones, Mesdames Dew, Householder, Higley, Weeks and Miss Higley. Mesdames Bubbs, Greene, Gallagher and Boak won the prizes. Mrs. MacMillan and Mrs. Cutrer gave a large tea-dance Thursday for their house guests, Miss Brooks and Miss Wyeth, of Washington, and Miss Fithian, of Morristown, N.J., and Miss Thackara, of Germantown, Pa.

Mrs. Cunningham gave a bridge party Friday afternoon for Lieutenant Cunningham's aunt and their guest, Mrs. Jewett, of Annapolis, Md., Mesdames Watson, Pendleton, Malven, Miner, Larned, Cutrer. Prizes were won by Mesdames Pendleton and Cutrer. Col. and Mrs. Keefe received at the officers' hop on Thursday evening. Col. and Mrs. Townsley had dinner Thursday for their house guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock, C.A.C., of Fort Williams, and for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Misses Marian and Helen Townsley. Lieutenant Lee gave a dinner at the club on Thursday for his guests, Mrs. Battles and Miss Battles, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Miss Katherine Taylor, Miss Eleanor Vidmer, Captain Downing, Lieutenants Coulter and Selleck.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer's guests at dinner on Thursday were Miss Fithian, Miss Thackara, Lieutenants Sturgill and Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan's guests at a buffet supper on Thursday were Misses Brooks, Wyeth, Constance, Pendleton, Malven, and Mrs. Purdon. Lieutenants Chase, Sullivan and Erwin. Capt. and Mrs. Johnson's week-end guest was Miss Gesner, of Oswego, N.Y., for whom they gave dinners Thursday and Saturday, at supper on Sunday and tea on Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer's guests at dinner Friday were their house guests, Mrs. Malone and Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade, Widdick, Colonel Echols. Captain Downing had dinner at the club on Saturday for Miss Russ Callan, of Albany, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, and for Mr. and Mrs. Morton, of Albany, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Captain Card, Lieutenants Sturgill and Morrissey. Capt. and Mrs. Baer had dinner Friday for their guest, Mrs. Virginia Trotter Newbold, of Philadelphia, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, Captain Wilcox and Lieutenant Sultan. Capt. and Mrs. Glade gave dinner Friday for their guests, the Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Turk, of New York, and for Cadets McNaair and Harris. Mr. Gauthier gave a dinner at the club Saturday in honor of Madame de la Ruelle and for Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan. Mrs. Mitchell had dinner at the club on Sunday for Mrs. Newbold and for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, Lieutenants Pullen and Sultan. Lieutenant Sullivan gave a dinner party Friday at the club for Mrs. Booles, Miss Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Purdon, Miss Hayes, Lieutenant Hayes, Miss Taylor, Miss Brooks, Miss Wyeth.

Mrs. Woodman and Miss Winifred Woodman, of Brooklyn, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara over Sunday. Miss Edith Morgan, of Washington, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Devers were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy at supper Sunday. Miss Bliss, of Washington, is spending a few weeks as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. North. Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery's guest for the hops and the one hundredth night entertainment was Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dew gave a tea at the club on Saturday for Miss Mary Sames, of Washington, their house guest, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Miss Katherine Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Battles, Miss Battles, Colonel Cronkhite, Lieutenants Lee and Chase. Lieutenants Chase and Erwin gave a supper at the club on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Miss Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Miss Sames, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Misses Brooks and Wyeth, Miss Battles, Lieutenants Lee and Bunsworth, Miss Nina Cameron, of Washington, was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes. At dinner on Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes's guests were Miss Cameron, Cadet W. R. Woodward.

Capt. and Mrs. Daley's supper guests Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Miss Haig, Lieutenant Hayes and Miss Helen Hayes. Mrs. Devers, sr., and Miss Katherine Devers, of York, Pa., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Devers. Miss Elizabeth Oler was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. Miss Katherine Donaldson and Miss Linda Thompson, of Washington, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Elizabeth, N.J., and little daughters were guests of Major and Mrs. Youngberg over Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer's guests at dinner Sunday were Miss Fithian, Miss Thackara, Cadets Villaret and Howard. Mrs. Cunningham entertained with bridge Monday for her guest, Mrs. Jewett, and for Mesdames Townsley, Fieberger, Gordon, Robinson, Henderson, Jarman, Hughes, Gallagher, MacMillan, Rice, Newman. Prizes were won by Mesdames Townsley, Fieberger and Hughes. Miss Alice Richards, of Kansas City, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Catts. Major and Mrs. Clayton had dinner Monday in honor of Washington's Birthday and for Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyt, Lieut. and Mrs. Newman, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer. Miss Griffin was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Higley. Mr. and Mrs. Emil Keppler, of New Rochelle, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl over Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Baird entertained at the club on Saturday after the One Hundredth Night play with a Welsh rabbit party for Miss Taylor, Mrs. Battles, Miss Battles, Miss Mary Sames, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, Lieutenants Lee and Selleck. Miss Marie Durant, of Washington, was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Watson. Col. and Mrs. Robinson's guests for One Hundredth Night were Miss Gillette and Miss Knight, of Newport. Wirt Robinson had as guest Fred Reynolds, a schoolmate. Lieut. C. B. Moore was the guest of Lieutenant Curry for the hop Thursday. Miss Ethel Canavan, of Brooklyn, was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Holt.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes's dinner guests on Friday were Miss Nina Cameron, Cadets Cameron and Redfield. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox started for Washington on Friday to visit relatives for several days. Miss Nellie Haig, of Camden, N.J., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson. Miss Haig is the sister of Dr. Haig, recently stationed here. Lieut. and Mrs. Devers's guests for the hops and the One Hundredth Night were Mrs. Devers's sister, Miss Margaret Lyon, and Miss Margaret Schofield, both of Washington, and Miss Helen Berry, daughter of Colonel Berry, 4th Field Art.

Mrs. Putney, who was operated on last week for appendicitis, is improving rapidly. Helen and Kathleen Putney are visiting their grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. Putney, at Milford, Conn. Colonel Fieberger is confined to the house with a broken ankle, but he is getting along very nicely. Lieutenant Curry's guests from Friday to Monday were Mrs. McGuire, Miss Mary McGuire, Miss Agnes McGuire, Miss Mary Mulqueen, all of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were guests of Mrs. Reilly and Capt. Lindsey on One Hundredth Night.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bubbs's guests at dinner on Thursday were Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan. Miss Annabelle Hilgartner was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gordon over Sunday. Miss Helen Stull, of Wyncote, Pa., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Stilwell for the week-end. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Stilwell's dinner guests were Miss Stull, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, of Syracuse, Cadets McTaggart and Hobbs. The Misses Townsley gave a cardet supper Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. Weidler, of New York, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Householder. Miss Van Dyke, of New York, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher for One Hundredth Night. Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer's guests for One Hundredth Night and the week-end were Mrs. Malone and Mrs. Tate, of New York. Miss Lucille Camden, of New York, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy for the week. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger's week-end guests were Miss Helen Upson, of Vassar College, and Mr. S. A. Fuller, of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.

Lieutenant Alexander's guests for the hops and One Hundredth Night were Mrs. Herkness and Miss Herkness. Miss

Eleanor Vidmer spent a few days last week as the guest of Miss Tate in New York; she was a guest at a party at the Waldorf, where she led the cotillion with Fairfax Downey, son of Col. and Mrs. Downey, of New York. Lieutenant Sultan's week-end guests were his mother and his aunt, Mrs. Nelson. Mrs. Chesman and her daughter, Miss Chesman, were guests of Lieutenant Beere over Sunday. Lieutenant Curry's supper guests Sunday were Mrs. McGuire, the Misses Mary and Agnes McGuire, Miss Mulqueen, Lieutenants Brice, Perego and Sullivan.

Mrs. Riley and Captain Lindsey on Monday evening gave an informal musicale, followed by dancing, for Mrs. Burr, their house guest, and for Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubbs, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder. Lieut. and Mrs. Donaldson Sloan, of Fort Hamilton, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney. Captain Wilcox's week-end guests were Judge and Mrs. Van Vliet, Miss Van Vliet, and Miss Crocker, of San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Stilwell's dinner guests Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Hartley and their son, Cadet Hartley.

Prof. Robert K. Root, of Princeton, lectured on "Sheridan the Dramatist" in Memorial Hall Saturday. Professor Root and Colonel Stuart were guests of Col. and Mrs. Holt at luncheon. The Misses Miley, of Washington, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney last week. After the concert on Sunday Mrs. Householder gave a tea at the club in honor of Mrs. Virginia Trotter Newbold, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Baer. Mrs. Townsley served punch, while Mrs. Gordon poured tea, and besides a number of officers and ladies of the post there were present Dr. and Mrs. Weidler, Mme. de la Ruelle, Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock, Mrs. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman.

At the cadet hop Friday Mrs. Jarman received with Cadet Butts. Mrs. Fieberger entertained the Reading Club at its last meeting and read her paper on "Fads." Mrs. Baer entertained the Tuesday Morning Bridge Club; Mrs. Cunningham was hostess of the Wednesday Morning Club; Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson had the Wednesday Evening Club meet with them; the Friday Club met with Mrs. Jarman; Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained the Monday Evening Club.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs's guests at Sunday supper were Madame de la Ruelle, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Gauthier. Lieutenant Steele, who was injured in the hotel and accident a few weeks ago, is improving very satisfactorily. The quarters of Lieutenant Osborne are in quarantine on account of the illness of a servant. Captains Vidmer and Lindsey, Lieutenants Dickinson and Pullen leave for Washington Friday to take part in a match with the Fencing Club of that city. Among guests at the hotel for One Hundredth Night and over Sunday were Mrs. Harrison and Miss Leila Harrison, of Washington, Col. and Mrs. Cronkhite, Mrs. and Miss Perrine, Miss Edith Millyer, Miss Dorothy Mills.

Madame de la Ruelle, Inspector of Labor and the first woman to be sent to this country on an official mission by the French government, visited the post Saturday and Sunday and was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs. Mr. Gauthier had tea on Saturday afternoon for Mme. de la Ruelle and for Major and Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Householder, Mrs. Weidler, Mrs. Fieberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon. Mme. de la Ruelle was sent to spend a year in this country to compare the condition of the American working-girl with that of her French sister. Mr. Gauthier's guests at dinner on Monday were Mme. de la Ruelle and Lieutenant Morrissey.

On Sunday afternoon an unusually delightful concert was given in Cullum Hall, for in addition to the orchestral music we had the pleasure of listening to the beautiful voice of Mrs. Grace Longley Weidler. Cadet Albert H. Warren repeated some of the most applauded numbers from the One Hundredth Night play. The pianist was Mr. Frederick C. Mayer, and the program under the direction of Mr. Philip Egner.

Monsieur Chénal, instructor at the West Point Military Academy, has formed two afternoon classes in French. All the officers and ladies of the post are invited to attend.

HUNDREDTH NIGHT AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1914.

The event of the week was, it goes without saying, the 100th night play which was given on Saturday, a matinee and an evening performance, both to large audiences. West Point was crowded to the doors by visitors from away, most of whom were young and pretty girls with their chaperones or parents, and there were a goodly number of parents of cadets who found that the combination of 100th night and Washington's Birthday, with Sunday coming in between, made an excellent opportunity for a visit to the post. The 100th night play was excellently presented and the scenery and lighting effects were, in the opinion of many, the best that has been seen on the stage of Cullum Hall. There was a more tangible plot to the play than usual, and the songs which Mr. Egner composed for the purpose added greatly to the life and charm of the play. Cadets Wilder and Martin as the barrack policemen scored one of the biggest hits of the evening and the Englishmen, acted by Cadets Daly and Campbell, renewed their success of last year, when they first appeared. The incident of the escaped lion was especially funny, the dancing of Cadets Burr and Treat graceful and pretty and the chorus "Femmes" were charming.

The title of the play was "No Dream," a synopsis of which follows:

The story centers around a magic ring obtained by Runcie E. Faulkner from an East Indian prince. The value of the ring may be illustrated as follows:

This ring possesses wondrous powers,
Is cherished by many kings and queens,
Can make the days pass by like hours
And centuries as idle dreams.
Once you know the mystic rite
And wish it be some future day,
You will find to your delight
Your wish fulfilled without delay.

The first act shows us the deck of the steamer on which this merchant is cruising in the Bermudas with his family and Kathleen Collins, a chum of his daughter. In Bermuda the steamer is boarded by a number of furloughmen who are returning to their rock-bound homeland and are celebrating the fact by singing a few furlough carols. Patrick Burke, by accident, meets Runcie's party and like every Kaydet on furlough falls in love immediately. The girl inveigles him into promising to get the ring for her from uncle, and later we see her obtaining a similar promise from Frank Jordon, a young Harvard graduate. Added to these, two wandering subjects of His Majesty, George V., who are trying to steal the plans of a diamond mine from Mr. Faulkner, and complications naturally arise.

The second act is laid in the Dialectic Hall, West Point, about a year later. The first scene shows a number of cadets loading around the hall, singing and telling stories. Between the first and second scenes the stage is darkened and a lapse of twenty-four hours takes place. In the second scene Pat obtains the ring for Kathleen, and naturally her first wish is that it be "Two years from this moment."

In the third act the wish has come true, and we find Pat and Kathleen at a Coast Artillery post engaged to be married. Frank Jordon, who has been in love with Kathleen all the time and who, unlike a cadet, is unwilling to have two years cut out of his life, has murder in his heart; learning the method of breaking the ring's charm, he hires a couple of husky tough musical shot-handlers, to help him waylay Pat and obtain the ring. They succeed and Frank breaks the charm. As the charm dissolves into the darkness, Pat is brought back to West Point. He is lived asleep in his chair by a "Tae" dreaming it was 100 days 'till June, which we find to be "No Dream."

The scenery was designed by L. H. Stanford, '14; curtains, Acts I and III—Executed by Stanford, assisted by C. H. Bandholtz, '14, R. D. McCullough, '16, C. R. Johnson, '17; curtains, Act II—Executed by P. R. Frank, '15, assisted by C. R. Finley, '15, J. A. McDermott, '15; stagings executed by B. G. Weir, '15, assisted by the Quartermaster's Department, D. Henley, '15, and H. R. Jackson, '17.

Hundredth night staff: Musical director, Mr. Philip Egner; technical director, J. W. Byron, '14; stage manager, H. F. Loomis, '14; stage carpenter, B. G. Weir, '14; assistant, D.

Henley, '15; scenic director, L. H. Stanford, '14; assistant scenic director, P. R. Frank, '15; manager, C. Spatz, '14; electrician, R. B. Paddock, '14; assistant, J. F. Conklin, '15; lighting effects, W. W. Doe, '14; assistant, L. L. Smith, '16; property manager, R. S. Bratton, '14; assistant, H. J. F. Miller, '15; program and publicity, B. B. Somervell, '14; program and publicity, C. E. Fosnes, '14.

Cast: Runcie E. Faulkner (an East Indian merchant), Hamner Huston, '14; Frank Jordon (a Harvard graduate), Howard P. Milligan, '14; William Hastings, a cadet, Albert H. Warren, '15; James Williams, a cadet, George E. Stratemeyer, '15; Lord Helpus (in search of the Rajah's diamonds), Paul G. Daly, '16; Count Noah Count (in search of the same), Raymond P. Campbell, '16; A Cadet (friend of Jordan's), Edward C. McGuire, '15; A Cadet (friend of Pat's), Francis E. Forbes, '14; A Cadet, John H. Carruth, '14; Sailor, Cadet, C.A. Private, Richard J. Dorer, '16; Sailor, C.A. Private, Raymond G. Moses, '16; Orderly, C.A. Private, Frank William Doyle, '17; Ship's Officer, Thomas G. Lambier, '14; Aid, Ludson P. Worsham, '16; Barrack Policeman, John Cyrus J. Wilder, '16; Barrack Policeman, Lion Keeper, Leon E. Martin, '16; Cadet, Attendant to the Lords, Joseph D. McCain, '14; Miss Margaret Faulkner (daughter of Runcie E. Faulkner), George H. Peabody, '15; Mrs. Mary Dample (sister of Runcie E. Faulkner), Spencer A. Merrell, '16; Miss Kathleen Collins (niece of Runcie E. Faulkner), Henry B. Saylor, '15; Patrick Burke, a cadet, John H. Jouett, '14. Chorus: Files—Walter W. Hess, '15; John W. Rafferty, '16; Richard P. Kuhn, '16; Charles L. Mullins, '17; Edgar A. Walker, '16; Charles A. Mahoney, '17; Femmes—Joseph M. Murphy, '15; James A. Code, '17; Henry J. Hartley, '17; Willis R. Slaughter, '17; Sterling A. Wood, '17; David E. Rumbough, '17.

Quartette: E. C. McGuire, first tenor; F. E. Forbes, second tenor; A. H. Warren, first bass; J. H. Carruth, second bass. Bailadores: Joseph B. Treat, 1914, John G. Burr, 1914. Mandolin players: Joseph W. Byron, 1914; Henry C. Jones, 1916, Carl Spatz, 1914; Henry J. Hartley, 1917.

The program of the exhibition ride by the cadets of the First Class, which took place in the large riding hall Monday morning before an enthusiastic crowd which packed the hall, consisted of equitation exercises, mounted gymnastics, jumping with and without rings, relay races, and a polo ponies' bending race. The horsemanship displayed by the Cadets was of a high order. The final was an indoor polo match between the Cadets and a team from Durland's Riding Academy of New York. The Army won, 4½ goals to 4, and the play was very close. The visitors were somewhat handicapped by using mounts strange to them, and another match is being arranged for a future date, when each team will use its own ponies. The lineup: Army—1, Bullard; 2, Foster; 3, Robertson. Durland's—1, Dr. Beier; 2, Sherman; 3, Kenny. Periods—Six of seven and a half minutes each. Goals—Robertson, 5; Kenny, 5; Dr. Beier, 1. Foul (loss of ½ point)—Robertson. Referee—Capt. J. R. Lindsay.

The basketball team of Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, succumbed to the activities of the Army team in a fast game on Saturday, giving the Cadets their third straight victory by a score of 23 to 15. At the same time the Plebe team swamped the Garden Athletic Club of Cornwall-on-Hudson, 32 to 10. Nearly a thousand spectators witnessed the games. Pratt did its best work in the first half, although the Army closed two points ahead. In the second half Pratt's many fouls allowed Waldron numerous chances for free throws, and the Army forward's shooting from the foul line was excellent. MacTaggart's work was the feature of the Cadets' play, while Church shone for Pratt. The Army-Rensselaer Polytechnic hockey game was cancelled because of soft ice. The Army basketball team were: Waldron, MacTaggart, forwards; Boye, center; Hobbs, Howell, guards. Substitution, Bayler for MacTaggart.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 26, 1914.

The firing of the national salute of twenty-one guns from the station ship Reina Mercedes at noon marked Washington's Birthday, and Government vessels were in "full dress" from sunrise to sunset. The midshipmen had liberty from breakfast till evening roll-call.

Capt. W. F. Fullam at the close of the study period Friday evening, addressed the midshipmen on "Conduct." He urged strict obedience to the regulations and presented to them the importance of the high standard of discipline and efficiency that is to be maintained. The midshipmen gave evidence of enjoying the pertinent sentiments of the Superintendent.

In respect to the memory of Lieut. Comdr. Roland I. Curtin, U.S.N., who died on Friday morning last, the midshipmen's hop, scheduled for Saturday, was called off.

The authorities have given permission to the midshipmen to have informal hops during Lent, on Wednesday afternoons. The Masqueraders, the dramatic association of the midshipmen, will give "Pinafore" at the Naval Academy on Saturday night. Dr. Hubert Royster, of Raleigh, N.C., gave a lecture to the midshipmen last evening in Memorial Hall.

Mdsn. Florence A. McCaffrey, of Indiana, of the Second Class, Naval Academy, has resigned. Waiving his right to a preliminary hearing before a magistrate, Asst. Surg. Ralph W. McDowell, U.S.N., who shot and wounded Frank Green, jr., at Spa Creek on Feb. 15, has been held for the action of the Anne Arundel grand jury, which convenes April 19. Bail was renewed, Mr. Nevett Steele, of Murray Hill, furnishing security.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel R. Randall were hosts Friday at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Fullam. Other guests were Dr. and Mrs. Fell, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schouler, Comdr. and Mrs. Hines, Miss Henrietta Porter and Capt. Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Logan entertained at dinner for Mrs. Douglas Cox, of New York, the guest of Mrs. W. W. Phelps. Miss Elaine Deming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Deming, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Rice, wife of Prof. H. L. Rice, U.S.N. Mrs. Berry, wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Berry entertained at luncheon on Tuesday. Mrs. Wygant, wife of Lieut. Comdr. B. B. Wygant, gave a luncheon at the Lucky Bag Tea Room. Mrs. Luby, widow of Capt. John Luby, U.S.N., has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Mentz, mother of Mdsn. George F. Mentz, of the Fourth Class, who is spending the winter at Carvel Hall. Mrs. Austin, of Philadelphia, has been visiting her son, Mdsn. Leonard B. Austin, Fourth Class. Miss Hickey, of Washington, was the week-end guest of Mrs. H. A. Stuart, at the Hotel Maryland, Annapolis.

Ensign and Mrs. T. S. McCloy have returned from their wedding trip and are spending a few days with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wells, of Annapolis. Instr. Arturo Fernandez, Naval Academy, spent the week-end in Washington. Mrs. King, wife of Lieut. Rufus King, U.S.N., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Raymond Stone, of Murray Hill, Annapolis.

A fairly well contested gymnastic tournament between the Naval Academy and University of Pennsylvania on Saturday afternoon was won by the former by 34 points to 20. The midshipmen had the larger and better balanced team except for club swingers, in which event the visitors made a clean sweep. For the Navy, Hardison did splendid work on the horizontal bars, Berwind on the horse, and Addoms on the rings. T. F. Clarke was the best performer for the visitors. Others of the Navy team were Small, Ely, La Motte, Armstrong, Lyle and Clarke.

The Naval Academy basketballers lengthened a continuous string of victories Saturday by defeating Georgetown, 40 to 12. The Navy kept in front all the time. Georgetown passes were generally smothered, and they were unable to work the ball into position for easy shots. Smith excelled in dribbling and passing for position, while Adams was the star man in caging the ball. The game was rough at times, Overesch, of the Navy, and Curry, of Georgetown, being retired for mixing it up a little too strenuously. McReavey, Wilkes and Wiltse completed the Navy team.

The Naval Academy wrestlers inflicted a bad defeat upon Cornell Saturday afternoon, 27 points to 4. The midshipmen secured three clean falls and three decisions, while the only

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points for Cornell were on Boak's decision over Wyatt in the 125-lb. class. Sankoff, of Cornell, put up a rather weak fight against Midshipmen Koops in the 135-lb. class, but other bouts were close and some remarkable wrestling was shown. Boak, an intercollegiate champion, showed remarkable knowledge of the game. The midshipmen wrestlers were Hough, Wyatt, Hoops, Gladden, Broadfoot, Ward and Howe.

The experienced fencers of the New York Athletic Club won from the midshipmen Saturday by seven bouts to two. The visitors' team included Hall, of the Olympic team of the United States, and Allison, captain of Cornell, when it produced the intercollegiate championship team. The third member, Curli, is also an experienced swordsman. The midshipmen were looking chiefly for practice and used six men. A new man on the team, Ellsberg, fenced well, defeating Allison handily. Hans, the Navy captain, lost his only bout. The other Navy fencers were Glennon, Halpine, Peck and White.

Showing improvement each week, the swimmers of the Naval Academy readily won from Baltimore City College Saturday, 48 points to 10. In only one event, the plunge for distance, did a visitor win—Copeland, of City College. In winning the hundred yard Dashiell clipped two seconds off the Academy record. Marshall, Hendon, Cook, Vail, Lowe, Bodfish, Richards, Borden and Vytlael were the other Navy swimmers.

The basketball team of the Naval Academy Reserves won from the five of Mount Washington Lyceum, of Baltimore, in the armory Wednesday afternoon, 40 to 27. Jenkins and Jemall were the stars of the midshipmen, Eckerle and Mackey for the visitors.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Feb. 23, 1914.

It has been considerable time since any chronicle of events in the 22d Infantry has appeared in the Journal, and these few notes are sent in the hope that they may contain something of interest to our friends throughout the Army. Our service during the past two years has been of a decidedly uninteresting nature and nothing unusual has occurred.

Considering border duty during the past four years, the 22d Infantry and the 3d Cavalry have much the better of all regiments in their branches of the Service, but in point of continuous duty the 22d stands alone. On Feb. 25 the regiment begins its third year of continuous service under canvas in the field; a record never before equaled by any other regiment in our Service. One year of this time was spent at El Paso, Texas, and the remainder at Texas City, a place now represented on some maps. What is believed to be another record is that the 22d has never remained in any post for two years undisturbed by the demands of actual field service.

The 22d during its fifty-six years' existence as an integral part of our Army, has spent eight years engaged in war; twenty-six years in the Indian country in the early days; approximately two years on strike and other duty of similar nature; five years in the Philippines; two years in Alaska; and four years on the Mexican border; truly, a strenuous record. During these years the regiment has been east of the Mississippi just once for station and then enjoyed but two years and ten months of garrison life at its stations on the Great Lakes. This period came to an end in 1879, and since that time the regiment has been west of the Missouri except in the time spent in the Cuban campaign.

On Feb. 24 the officers and ladies will celebrate with a banquet at the Rice Hotel in Houston. Feb. 25 will be a regimental holiday and will be devoted to sports, games and vaudeville throughout the day and evening. Practically all the officers of the regiment have been joined by their families, who are living in Texas City or Galveston, wherever accommodations can be secured.

Major John Howard, recently promoted from the 19th Infantry, has joined. Mrs. Isaac Newell returned from her visit to El Paso on Saturday. Capt. Frank Halstead has been sent to the hospital at Fort Sam Houston, suffering with an injured knee. Capt. J. R. Hannay and family will soon leave for California to spend a six weeks' leave with relatives. The new amusement hall, 100 feet by 30 feet, has been completed recently, a motion picture machine has been installed and nightly shows with two vaudeville programs each week are given under the direction of Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy.

Dances and tango teas are of frequent occurrence throughout the camp, but everyone has agreed that the reception and dance given by the officers and ladies of the 27th Infantry on the 13th was one of the most elaborate and successful functions ever attempted in the Army. The smallest details had received complete attention and after an enjoyable evening the guests departed wondering "What next."

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 18, 1914.

The 2d Cavalry is enjoying a well earned respite from long and arduous field service. For the first time in nearly four years the regiment is comfortably located in pleasant quarters, in a permanent post. All officers of the regiment this week received a commendatory letter from the Secretary of War regarding their efficient service on the Mexican border.

Major and Mrs. Winn gave a dinner last week for Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Captain Smedberg, Lieut. and Mrs. Mooney, Dr. and Mrs. Lusk and Lieutenant Hunter. The officers and ladies of the garrison were guests at an enjoyable dance on Friday at the Ethan Allen Club, in Burlington. Capt. and

Mrs. Kochersperger gave a dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. W. D. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard R. Smalley, Miss Winn, Lieutenants Hunter, Sumner and Raskopf. After dinner the party attended the weekly hop at the post hall. After the dance Capt. and Mrs. Martin entertained the garrison with a hop supper in honor of Mrs. Martin's sister, Miss Grayson, who is her guest.

Capt. and Mrs. Harvey gave a dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Winn, Major and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Kochersperger and Lieut. and Mrs. Smith. The Ladies' Bridge Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Fenton, the prize being won by Mrs. Dorsey Cullen.

The Machine-gun Platoon gave a dance in their barracks last week. A series of basketball games is in progress between the various troops from which a regimental team will be selected. The officers of the garrison are organizing a bowling team.

An ice rink for the officers and a large one for the enlisted men have been made in front of the officers' line and the barracks, and the Southerners of the regiment are learning from the Northerners the fancy steps on the ice and many new forms in tango are put on daily.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Feb. 21, 1914.

Col. H. C. Haines, A.A. and I. U.S.M.C., Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q., Depot of Supplies, both from San Francisco, and Capt. C. H. Lyman, commander of the Naval Prison at Mare Island, arrived Sunday for temporary duty in connection with the court-martial of Lieut. Benjamin A. Lewis, U.S.M.C., and of Capt. Ernest E. West, U.S.M.C. Mrs. Lyman and son accompanied the Captain and are renewing acquaintances, the Lyman having resided at the yard about a year ago. Capt. J. N. Wright, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Wright had dinner Monday in honor of the visiting officers and for Mrs. Lyman.

Lieut. E. P. Moses had dinner Wednesday in honor of Colonel Haines, Major Matthews, Captain Lyman, Col. J. H. Pendleton and Capt. J. F. McGill. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Lyman were guests for several days this week of Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Wright. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton entertained at dinner Thursday for Col. H. C. Haines, Major Hugh Matthews, Capt. C. H. Lyman and Mrs. Lyman and Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Wright. Mrs. Cole, wife of Dr. Howson W. Cole, will arrive next month to spend the summer with her parents, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton.

Capt. and Mrs. F. A. Traut entertained the Royal Auction Bridge Club Monday evening. Prizes were won by Col. J. H. Pendleton and Mr. Druley. Mrs. J. H. Pendleton had dinner Tuesday for Mesdames R. M. Doyle, Thomas Williamson and F. A. Traut, whose husbands were attending the banquet in Bremerton in honor of Bishop Keator. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Knox Brown, of Tacoma, were week-end guests at the home of Mrs. Brewster, Mr. Frederick G. Forbes. In honor of Mrs. Brewster, of Montana, a guest at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Blamer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan entertained at dinner Friday for Captain Blamer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. J. R. Brady, Mrs. Stibolt, Captain Kinkade, Miss Mitchell, Ensigns Greene and Wiler.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas entertained at dinner in Bremerton Sunday in honor of Mrs. Brewster. Covers were also laid for Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Miss Mitchell and Captain Blamer and Mrs. Thomas Blamer. Lieut. J. C. Fegan, U.S.M.C., granted three months' sick leave, with Mrs. Fegan and sister, Miss Mitchell, leave next Thursday for Coronado, Cal. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle had dinner Saturday complimentary to Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Holmes and Paymr. and Mrs. Williamson.

Lieut. C. C. Baughman and E. P. Moses have dinner this evening complimentary to Mrs. Magruder and Miss Magruder, of the yard, and Miss Imogene Carragher, of Seattle. Mrs. Brewster and son, guests of Capt. De Witt Blamer and mother, leave next Monday for the Quarter Circle U. ranch, in Montana. Mrs. J. R. Brady entertained about twenty of her friends at a dance party Tuesday. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen had dinner Wednesday for Surg. and Mrs. Backus, Mrs. J. R. Brady and Lieut. C. C. Baughman. Capt. J. R. Brady, at Mare Island on special board, will return home on Feb. 28.

Paymr. George Brown, jr., will take the examination for promotion to the rank of pay inspector of the Pay Corps about the middle of March. Lieut. Comdr. Frank P. Baldwin, executive officer of the South Dakota, is very ill in the navy yard hospital and underwent a serious operation last Thursday. Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, is holding annual inspection of his ships. The work began with the cruiser West Virginia, followed by the Charleston, the South Dakota and the Milwaukee.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1914.

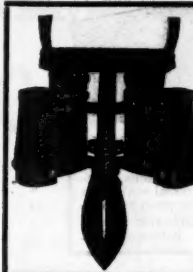
Sunday evening, Feb. 8, during the blizzard, an automobile driven by Mr. Craven, superintendent of the Payne Whitney estate, near Great Neck, and containing four soldiers from this post, struck an electric light pole about a mile from the reservation and was demolished. All the occupants were injured. Mr. Craven died in the post hospital next day. Sergeant Thielman, 167th Co., C.A.C., who was thought to be fatally injured, and who was expecting to be married in Baltimore two days later, is now on the road to recovery. The other occupants of the car were Sergeants Skaggs, 87th Co., and Murphy, 114th, and Privates McGrath, 135th, and Heylman, 101st Co. Mr. Craven, whose father is the engineer of the Public Service Commission in New York city and a graduate of the Naval Academy, leaves a widow and child.

Feb. 10 a party went to the bowling alley, and later to Major Abernethy's quarters for supper and dancing. Among those bowling were Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Miss Chase, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn and Lieutenants Stanton, Quinton and Baird. Capt. and Mrs. Bishop had dinner that evening for Miss Chase, Lieutenants Stanton, Quinton and Baird. Wednesday Major and Mrs. Rutherford had dinner for Major and Mrs. Sarraat, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Bishop and Miss Chase. Thursday Major and Mrs. Sarraat had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, Miss Chase, Mrs. Dillon, Capt. and Mrs. Fenton and Lieut. and Mrs. Mettler.

Mrs. Cooper entertained the post Bridge Club Friday afternoon. Prizes were won by Mrs. Kimberly and Mrs. Gearhart, who had high scores for the month. A number of dinners were given on the post on St. Valentine's evening. On Feb. 16 Mrs. Steele entertained Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Cooper and Miss Wickham at auction. Tuesday evening there was informal dancing in the mess rooms. Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Steele and Mrs. Rutherford played auction at Mrs. Tilton's on Wednesday. On Thursday the same party played at Mrs. Rutherford's.

A successful photo-play was given on Wednesday evening at the Y.M.C.A. for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Thursday a birthday dinner for Lieutenant Dunn was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Dunn, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. Kilshaw Dunn and Lieutenant Quinton.

The bowling match between the officers' teams from this post and Fort Hamilton, which took place at Fort Hamilton on Friday, was won by Fort Totten, with a score of two games to one. The match was close and exciting. Fort Totten winning the deciding game by two pins. The following officers and ladies from this post stayed over for the hop which took place at Fort Hamilton that evening: Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, who were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Enbick; Major and Mrs. Abernethy, who chaperoned a party in the bachelor building; Captain Cooper and Lieutenants Stanton, Quinton and King. Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Bishop and Miss Chase. During the first week in March, and their arrival is being looked forward to with much pleasure by the entire garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Huntington returned to the post on Friday after a three months' leave spent in Washington. Capt. F. Q. Gardner has his father, Dr. Gardner, visiting him. Col. and Mrs. Cronkhite and Lieutenant Stanton attended the "Hundredth Night" entertainment at West Point on Saturday. Miss Chase, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, returned to her home in Buffalo Friday. Captain Patterson, on sick re-



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port the last week, returned to duty Saturday. Capt. Lawrence C. Crawford, of Fort Hancock, was week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Abernethy.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1914.

The third of a series of musicales, given on Monday night, was very enjoyable. The program follows: Overture, orchestra; piano-forte solos, "A Shepherd's Tale" and "Shadow Dance," Mrs. Hopson; vocal solo, "The Wind in the Chimney," Mrs. McCoy; violin solo, "I'm Just Pining for You," Pvt. Don M. Welker; chorus, "How Can I Leave Thee?" by officers and enlisted men; "Gavotte," orchestra; "My Cinderella Girl," orchestra; piano duet, "Festival March," Billy Hopson and Mrs. Hopson; vocal solo, "Damon," Mrs. McCoy; duet, mandolin and guitar, "May Flowers," Captain Field and Sergeant Rosta; vocal solo, "The Rosary," Chaplain Chouinard; "Cavalleria Rusticana," orchestra. The accompanists were Mrs. Hopson and Mrs. Rutherford.

Mrs. Chouinard was hostess on Tuesday for the Ladies' Auction Club. On Tuesday night Mrs. Boyers gave a small auction party for Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford and Lieutenant McDowell, and later in the evening Major and Mrs. Chamberlain joined them at a chafing-dish supper. Prizes were won by Mrs. White, Mrs. Rutherford, Lieutenants Barnes and White. On Wednesday Miss Stevens had friends in to meet Mrs. Lowden, and tea was served in her attractive den for Mesdames Wills, Lowden, McCoy, Hopson and Twyman, Miss Barber, Captain Harbeson and Lieutenant Noland. Mrs. Rutherford entertained the Five Hundred Club on Thursday, and those playing were Mesdames Martin, Lasseigne, Stewart, Trapp and Twyman, Misses Winifred Martin and Myrtle Lasseigne. The club prize went to Mrs. Rutherford and a forfeit prize was won by Miss Myrtle Lasseigne.

Lieutenant Barnes left Wednesday on a three months' leave, to be spent in New York city and Ohio. Miss Helen Roswell, of Cohoes, N.Y., is visiting Miss Winifred Martin, and Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence have as their house guests Miss Lawrence and Miss Glover. Lieutenant Bartholf is spending a short leave in New York city. Mrs. Lowden is the guest of Mrs. Wills. Captain Stewart spent several days of last week in Boston. Mrs. Edwards gave an auction bridge on Friday for Mesdames Lasseigne, Stewart, Partello, McCoy, De Loffre, Deutsch, Barnes, Boyers, Rutherford, White, Frank, Bartholf, Larken, Hawkins, Miss Green and Miss Myrtle Lasseigne. There joined for tea Mesdames Morton, Field, Hopson, Twyman, Erick, Lawrence, Wills and Lowden, and Misses Stevens, Glover and Lawrence. The prizes were won by Mesdames Lasseigne, Partello, Boyers and Hawkins. Mrs. Field served coffee and Mrs. Stewart tea; others assisting were Mrs. Boyers, Mrs. Lawrence and Miss Stevens.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bartholf were dinner hosts on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and Lieutenant Sutherland. Mesdames De Loffre and Chouinard were hostesses on Friday night for the Regimental Auction Club. Lieut. and Mrs. White won the prizes. On Saturday Mrs. Lawrence gave a jolly dance-tea in honor of her two young guests, Misses Lawrence and Glover, and for Misses Winifred Martin, Myrtle Lasseigne, Helen Boswell and Mrs. Partello and Lieutenants Fehché, Murray and Waite, Dr. Haig, Mr. Enders and Mr. Lasseigne. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Plattsburg, gave an enjoyable supper for Mrs. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. De Loffre and Lieutenant Murray.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 17, 1914.

Mrs. Bennett, wife of Capt. Lucius C. Bennett, gave a bridge tea on Thursday for Mrs. George S. Young, Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts, Mrs. Joseph C. Castner, Mesdames Ham, Hinchman, Ingalls, Gill, Gibner, Fleming, Richardson, Hartz, Ossewaarde, Moore, Parker, Richardson, sr., Hobson, Tiffany, Taintor, Boswell, Misses White and Brambila. Mrs. Young poured tea and Mrs. Tiffany served salad. Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner and Mrs. Cromwell Stacey gave a large bridge and five hundred on Friday afternoon in honor of the four brides of the post—Mesdames J. H. Page, jr., James Hobson, C. J. Taylor and W. H. Gill. There were four tables of bridge and four of five hundred, and many additional people came in for tea. Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts poured coffee, Mrs. James B. Honeyman, of Portland, served tea, Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney served salad and Mrs. Joseph C. Castner served ice cream. Almost all the ladies of the post were present.

Major and Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts and for Major and Mrs. Wilson Chase, Major and Mrs. Castner and Capt. and Mrs. Ham. The post bridge tournament met at the quarters of Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde this week. Miss Polly Young, daughter of Col. George S. Young, returned Friday from a three months' visit in San Francisco and Southern California.

Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Rockwell gave a bowling party Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Page, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Gill, Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney and Mrs. Richardson, sr. Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming gave a tea on Monday in honor of Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts.

COAST ARTILLERY BALL AT FORT STRONG.

Fort Strong, Mass., Feb. 24, 1914.

The 83d Company, Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Strong, gave a delightful ball on the night of Feb. 21, in commemoration of Washington's Birthday. Attractive invitation cards and dance programs were issued and the dance was a great success. Besides about 200 guests from Boston, there were present Capt. W. H. Wilson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. T. L. Coles, Lieutenants Stockton and Krupp and Mrs. Marcone, of New York. At the conclusion of the grand march, which was led by the company commander, Lieut. T. L. Coles, and Mrs. Coles, 1st Serg. F. T. Lamm, in behalf of the company, presented Mrs. Coles with a beautiful bouquet of red roses.

The gymnasium, in which the dance was held, was tastefully decorated with flags and Japanese lanterns, and a picture of George Washington occupied a prominent place at one end of the hall. Claret and champagne punch was served. After the sixth dance the guests proceeded to the company dining room, where a dainty feast was enjoyed, the menu including chicken salad, sweet pickles, cold ham, canned tongue, ice cream, frozen pudding, orange sherbert, assorted cakes, coffee and beer. During the supper a musical program was rendered, with songs by Pvt. Cornelius H. Post, 83d Co.; Mrs. George L. Stern, John P. Mahoney, M. N. Rogers, E. F. McGlinchey and W. Riley.

Captain Wilson, fort commander, and Lieutenant Coles in

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short talks expressed sincere gratification at the success of the entertainment and both stated that they took great pleasure in giving encouragement to affairs of this kind for the entertainment of enlisted men and their guests.

The committees follow: Arrangements, reception and decorating, 1st Sergeant Lamm and Corporal Douglas; refreshments, Sergeant Ringrose and Q.M. Sergeant White; floor marshal, Corporal McDonough; floor director, Corporal Blickert.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 19, 1914.

Miss Geraldine Boone entertained informally with a dance on Friday evening. Miss Olive Gray is spending a month with Lieut. and Mrs. Rowland B. Ellis, at Fort McIntosh. Mrs. George R. Somerville gave an auction bridge party on Saturday for Mesdames William D. Crosby, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Julius T. Conrad, Clarence Le R. Cole, Fred B. Gage, L. Lynch, Lewis, Henry A. Hanigan, Ditmar, A. A. De Loffre, Remsen W. Taylor, Charles Nelson, George Nelson, William A. Austin, Wicksham and Edwards.

Lieut. Abbott Boone, who has been here for some time taking the Pasteur treatment, returned to Del Rio Saturday. Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby gave a dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Tilford, Miss Isabella Crosby, Miss Julia Crosby, Dr. Kerwin Kinard and Dr. Frederick S. Wright. Miss Dorothy Bingham entertained informally on Friday evening. The party was chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. James I. Muir. After supper the entire party saw the moving pictures at the Wigwam. The guests were Misses Elenora Bliss, Octavia Bullis, Alice Gray, Lapham, Martin, Mr. Howard Padur, Mr. Chase Holland, Mr. Leon Goodman, Dr. Kerwin Kinard, Dr. Frederick S. Wright and Mr. Arthur Wynne.

Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins gave a dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, Capt. and Mrs. James D. Tilford, Lieut. and Mrs. E. De L. Smith and Mrs. Cornell.

The ordering back of the 2d and 3d Squadrons of the 3d Cavalry to their station here has filled the post with joy.

Capt. John N. Hodges left for Virginia on Tuesday. Mrs. Hodges will remain with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Coleman, until the middle of March. Mrs. Matt C. Bristol entertained the Monday Afternoon Auction Bridge Club this week. Mrs. L. Lynch entertained the lower post Card Club Tuesday. Prizes were taken by Mesdames Starr, Crosby, Darrow and Lewis.

Gen. and Mrs. James Parker had dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Hammond, Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Lee, Miss Elenora Bliss, Miss Isabella Crosby, Dr. Frederick S. Wright and Major Westervelt. Mrs. Harold B. Johnson gave a luncheon and auction bridge party Tuesday for Mesdames John S. Hammond, Hamilton S. Hawkins, George M. Lee, Matt C. Bristol, George E. Nelson, Julius T. Conrad, E. K. Sterling, William A. Austin, Wicksham, Fitzhugh Lee and Miss Isabella Crosby.

Capt. and Mrs. James D. Tilford on Sunday had dinner for Misses Isabella Crosby, Amy Heard, Julia Crosby, Capt. Frederick S. Wright and Lieut. Kerwin W. Kinard. Miss Julia Crosby had a party for a Welsh rabbit Monday evening. Capt. William S. Wells, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, recently from the Philippines, arrived for station Feb. 17.

Miss Margaret Treat entertained twelve Tuesday at a six-course dinner, and afterward the party, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kampmann, saw the vaudeville performance at the new Majestic Theatre. Col. and Mrs. Charles D. Nelson left Tuesday for Fort Huachuca, to spend a month with their daughter, Mrs. Horace T. Aplington. Capt. Lorrain T. Richardson is here on a ten days' leave; his wife is to be operated on at the post hospital this week.

Lieut. George S. Gay has left for Attica, N.Y., for a short visit with his parents. He sails for Honolulu March 5. Mrs. Gay is here visiting her sister, Mrs. Walter McComb.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Feb. 26, 1914.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, accompanied by Capt. John E. Woodward, A.D.C., leaves on Feb. 26 for San Francisco, to sail for Manila on the transport Thomas. The officers of his staff and the commanding officer and officers of Fort Jay called upon the Commanding General at noon on the 26th to bid him good-bye. Mrs. Barry will remain for some days on Governors Island as the guest of Mrs. Rogers Birnie, and will leave about March 7 for Fort Sill to visit her daughter, Mrs. William Bryden, proceeding in the late spring to join General Barry at Manila. Mr. Thomas Barry will remain in New York, where he is engaged in business. Mrs. Woodward will remain for some time on Governors Island with her children. Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie entertained Gen. and Mrs. Barry at dinner on the 21st.

An unusual entertainment was given at Corbin Hall on Monday evening by the members of the Governors Island Basketball Club. This club is composed of the young men and boys of the garrison, and the entertainment was for the purpose of raising funds for the team. It took the form of a minstrel show of the old-fashioned kind, with interlocutor, end men, songs and dances, and it was carried out with great credit by the performers, who were heartily applauded by the large audience present. It is understood a large sum was realized by the performance.

A number of officers and ladies of the post went to Fort Hamilton on the evening of the 20th to attend the dance, the General Hancock making a special trip.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Feb. 18, 1914.

On Feb. 5, Capt. and Mrs. Huston entertained from 4:30 to 6 with a reception for their guests, Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, Major and Mrs. O'Connor and Capt. and Mrs. Walton left early Feb. 8 for a long motor drive, going through to Roosevelt dam, and across several ranges of mountains. They returned to the post Thursday evening. Col. and Mrs. Gresham were dinner hosts on Feb. 5, for Gen. and Mrs. Grimes and Mrs. Fleming.

Mrs. Walton gave an afternoon reception Feb. 7 in honor of Mrs. Joseph F. Huston. Mrs. O'Connor poured tea, and Mrs. Pritchard served salad, while Mrs. Huston and Miss Dodge assisted. On Feb. 8 Mrs. Abbott, taking as guests Mrs. Cavanaugh, Miss Dodge and Lieutenant Abbey, motored to Forrest and Douglas, returning by moonlight.

Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford and Master John Rutherford arrived Sunday, having been at Hot Springs for two months. They were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Babcock for the first few days, but are now settled in the house formerly used as a mess. Mrs. Byram was ill nearly all of last week. Lieutenant Brant is still on sick report, the throat abscess having proved very stubborn. Captain Luhn, convalescing from grippe, returned to his troop at Waco last Saturday. Captain Pritchard has had tonsillitis. Lieutenant Blaine is im-

proving, but is still too weak to avail himself of the sick leave which is to be granted him. In spite of the reputation this post has enjoyed as a health resort, we find our garrison has many more cases of illness or slight indisposition than when we were in the North.

Feb. 10 was chosen for a moonlight horseback ride, it being the full of the moon. The party was made up of Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Cavanaugh and Miss Dodge, Lieutenants Gerstner and Abbey and Dr. Skelton, refreshments being served at Mrs. Cavanaugh's.

Lieutenant Abbey has recently bought Lieutenant Abbott's car, and on Sunday took Col. and Mrs. Gresham to Forrest and Douglas. Capt. and Mrs. Boyd came up from Nogales last Monday, on horseback. Captain Boyd remained at Fort Huachuca until Thursday. Captain Fleming rode up from Nogales on Saturday, to spend the week-end with his family. Lieutenant Lewis also made a flying visit here on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Walton on Saturday evening gave an informal dance for Lieut. and Mrs. Brant, Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Cavanaugh, Miss Dodge, Lieutenants Adair, Gerstner, Abbey and Dr. Skelton. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Wright and two little daughters motored from Tucson, and were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard ten days ago. Mr. Wright is a cousin of Mrs. Pritchard.

Mrs. Aplington's parents, Col. and Mrs. Nelson, of Derby Line, Vt., arrived Monday for a visit. Lieutenant Aplington left last week for Yuma, from which point he is to go out on mapping detail. Mrs. Aplington expects to join him later. Mrs. Cavanaugh and Miss Dodge left Tuesday for a horseback trip to Forrest. They expect to make a week's visit and return by train.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., Feb. 20, 1914.

Mrs. Switzer and Mrs. Aleshire attended the Brandeis last week to see Harry Lauder. Mrs. C. H. Farnham, her mother, Mrs. Glen Denning, and her sister, Mrs. Albert Younglof, have returned to Fort Crook after spending several months visiting relatives in Rochester and Dansville, N.Y. Dr. Harley J. Hallett, who is on a month's leave with his family, has received his promotion to captain and expects to be ordered to the Philippines soon.

Mrs. Aleshire, sister of Lieutenant Aleshire, is expected from Kentucky to make an indefinite visit at Crook. Lieutenant Aleshire was operated on for appendicitis at the post hospital on Feb. 19. Dr. Emile L. De Lanney, operating surgeon, was assisted by Dr. Fricke, of Omaha, and Captain Hallett, of the post.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BLACKBURN.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1914, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn, U.S.N. CAMPERIO.—Born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 22, 1914, at 2016 C street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Philippo Camperio. Mrs. Camperio is a daughter of the late Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N.

GILL.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 20, 1914, to Lieut. Charles C. Gill, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gill a son, Charles Howard.

GROW.—Born to Surg. and Mrs. Eugene J. Grow, U.S.N., a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, on Feb. 25, 1914, at Washington, D.C.

JENSEN.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23, 1914, a daughter, Mary, to the wife of Paymr. Clerk P. K. Jensen, U.S.N.

NICKERSON.—Born to the wife of Lieut. L. A. Nickerson, U.S.A., at Fort Andrews, Mass., Feb. 19, 1914, a son, Donald Kuldel Nickerson.

NIMITZ.—Born to the wife of Lieut. C. W. Nimitz, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1914, a daughter, Catherine Vance Nimitz.

STEVENS.—Born at Denver, Colo., Feb. 11, 1914, a son, John Douglas Stevens, to the wife of Lieut. L. M. Stevens, U.S.N.

SUMNER.—Born at Fort Dade, Fla., Feb. 17, 1914, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. H. N. Sumner, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

WHITTLESEY.—Born Feb. 22, 1914, at Brooklyn, N.Y., to Mr. and Mrs. George Newell Whittlesey a son, George Newell Whittlesey, jr., grandson of the late Comdr. York Noel, U.S.N., and great-grandson of the late Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland, U.S.N.

WOOD.—Born at Fort Apache, Ariz., Feb. 10, 1914, to Lieut. Neal N. Wood, Medical Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wood a son, Morrison Griggs.

MARRIED.

HAAS—WATERMAN.—At Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 21, 1914, Mr. Otto Haas and Miss Emma Phoebe Waterman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. C. Waterman, 12th U.S. Cav.

HERMAN—COLE.—At Manila, P.I., Jan. 7, 1914, 1st Lieut. Richard J. Herman, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Isabel McLean Cole.

OWEN—PEARCY.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 16, 1914, Mr. William O. C. Owen, U.S.A., and Miss Una Virginia Percy.

PILLANS—NAVARRO.—At Key West, Fla., Feb. 19, 1914, Lieut. H. T. Pillans, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Rosalia Navarro.

PRATT—MURRAY.—At Fort Mason, Cal., Feb. 11, 1914, Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, 1st U.S. Cav., and Miss Sadie Murray, daughter of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—Died at Scarborough, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1914, Rev. J. W. Campbell, D.D., father of Capt. J. M. Campbell, U.S.A., retired.

DOHERTY.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1914, Gunner Philip Doherty, U.S.N., retired.

EDSON.—Died at Elizabeth, N.J., Feb. 11, 1914, Mr. John Henry Edson, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1853, and a lieutenant colonel of the 10th Vermont Infantry, Civil War.

FLETCHER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 22, 1914, Major William Fletcher, U.S.A., retired.

FREEMAN.—Died at Everett, Mass., Feb. 19, 1914, Dr. Samuel Freeman, A.M., M.D., father of Surg. G. F. Freeman, U.S.N.

GIBBON.—Died Feb. 26, 1914, Marian E. Gibbon, widow of the late Capt. David J. Gibbon, U.S.A., at the home of her son, Oscar W. White, the Oakland apartments, 2006 Columbia road, Washington, D.C.

HENDERSON.—Died at Salisbury, N.C., Feb. 24, 1914, Capt. Richard Henderson, U.S.N., retired.

JONES.—Died at Fort Howard, Md., Feb. 19, 1914, Engr. Thomas C. Jones, Coast Art. Corps.

KENNY.—Died Feb. 23, 1914, at his residence, West New Brighton, S.I., Capt. William Averill Kenny, N.G.N.Y., retired, formerly of the 22d Engineers.

LAWRENCE.—Died at Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 15, 1914, at the home of his niece, Mrs. Robert R. Love, Mr. Charles Lawrence, uncle of Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, 24th Inf.

O'HARA.—Died at Berkeley, Cal., Feb. 21, 1914, Col. James O'Hara, U.S.A., retired, father of Lieut. J. J. O'Hara, Cav., U.S.A., and Lieut. E. J. O'Hara, Coast Art., U.S.A.

SEABEL.—Died in the Lehigh Mountains, Lehigh county, Pa., Feb. 25, 1914, Adolph Seabel, who resigned from the Navy Oct. 15, 1905, while a chief gunner.

SPAFFORD.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 19, 1914, Mrs. Lucille M. Stevens Spafford, wife of Lieut. Edward E. Spafford, U.S.N.

TISDALE.—Died Feb. 18, 1914, at birth, the infant son born of Ensign and Mrs. Mallon S. Tisdale, U.S.N.

VAN AUSDAL.—Died at Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1914, Mrs. Charles Van Ausdal, mother of Mrs. Farwell, wife of Paymr. Neal B. Farwell, U.S.N.

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NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, M.V.M., reported at the South State Armory, Monday, Feb. 23, 1914, at 11:30 a.m. to attend the reception of His Excellency, Governor David I. Walsh. After the reception dinner was served at the Boston City Club. The following officers qualified in the artillery examinations of May 13, 1913, have been issued certificates of proficiency: Fire and battle commander, Capt. Olin D. Dickerman; searchlight officer, Capt. Olin D. Dickerman; battery commander, Major E. Dwight Fullerton, Capt. Frank M. Gunby, 1st Lieut. Horace J. Baum, Thomas J. Clifford and William D. Cottam; range and communication officer, Majors E. Dwight Fullerton and Benjamin B. Shedd, Capt. Marshall S. Holbrook, Harry J. Kane, Harry A. Skinner, George M. King and Walter L. Weedon, 1st Lieut. Horace J. Baum, Walter F. Rankin, Walter J. Gilbert and William D. Cottam, 2d Lieut. Winthrop Alexander and Augustus S. Reed; emplacement officer, Lieut. Col. George F. Quinby, Majors E. Dwight Fullerton, and Benjamin B. Shedd, Capt. Marshall S. Holbrook, Henry S. Cushing, Olin D. Dickerman, Harry J. Kane and Harry A. Skinner, 1st Lieut. Edward W. Raymond, Horace J. Baum, Thomas J. Clifford and Arthur W. Burton.

The 14th Infantry, Penn. N.G., has been increased to a ten company regiment through the mustering in of a new company, at Bellevue, Feb. 2, and given the letter "C." Fifty-nine men were enrolled. Allen Garwood has been elected captain, and Harry Fow and Allan R. Smith, first and second lieutenants, respectively. Captain Garwood was formerly a lieutenant in Company B.

The examining board for Infantry officers, Conn. N.G., reports that the following officers have passed a satisfactory examination: 1st Infantry—Capt. Harry B. Bissell, Co. G, South Manchester. 2d Infantry—Capt. Charles F. Doebele, Co. B, New Haven; Capt. Robert H. Kramer, Co. E, New Haven; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Edwards, Co. B, New Haven; 1st Lieut. Bruno M. Schmidt, Co. E, New Haven.

Major Arthur J. Pierce, I.G., N.H.N.G., has tendered his resignation on account of the pressure of private business. "The Commander-in-Chief," says Adj. Gen. H. E. Tutherly, "accepts it with regret that the military Service is to lose an officer of the high character and ability of Major Pierce, and that the increasing duties devolving upon our state Militia are preventing business and professional citizens from active participation in the Service which so much needs their support."

Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, of the 9th N.Y., a well known officer of the Guard, has received the state decoration for long and faithful service for twenty years. He entered the Service as a private in Co. H, 7th Regiment, Jan. 13, 1890. He was elected first lieutenant in the 9th in 1894, captain in 1899, was appointed A.D.C. to the Governor in 1901, was elected major in 1902, and was made lieutenant colonel in 1912. He served in the 9th N.Y. Volunteers in 1898 in the United States Service as a first lieutenant and captain. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York city and other military societies.

Col. L. D. Conley, of the 69th N.Y., entertained the officers of his command at dinner at his residence on Feb. 24 and the event was a very pleasant one. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, was a guest. Capt. W. T. Doyle, recently appointed from first lieutenant, has passed his examination and has been assigned to Company M.

Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, and prominent officers of the National Guard were present at the dedication of the new state armory at Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 28, which cost \$60,000, the citizens of the city having purchased the site at a cost of \$10,000, raised by popular subscription. There was a parade during the afternoon, addresses by state and local men of prominence, patriotic singing and a dedicatory ball in the night. The new armory fronts on Centre street, the main thoroughfare of the city, and has a depth of 130 feet, running back to Railroad street. It has a large central tower and is brick with Indiana limestone trimmings. It has a drill shed 80 by 60 feet. The rest of the building is admirably laid out with quarters for officers, the entire building having been furnished at the expense of the local military commands—F, of the 4th Infantry, Capt. Harry G. Mellon, and H, of the 8th Infantry, Capt. S. B. Edwards.

A mounted review and inspection of Battery F, 2d U.S. Field Artillery, N.Y., Capt. W. O. Richardson, by Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines will be held in the armory, 166th street and Franklin avenue, Bronx, New York city, on Saturday night, Feb. 28.

22D ENGINEERS, N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

Usually when veterans of a regiment review their old command they pride themselves that the display was not quite up to the standard manifested when they were in the ranks. The Defendarm Association of the 22d Engineers, however, composed of veterans who had served many years in the command, did not share this time-honored opinion, after seeing the review of the regiment in the armory Feb. 25 by Col. George F. Potter, president of the Defendarm Association. On the contrary it was the belief of the most experienced veterans that the regiment looked even better than when they shouldered a musket with H. Even Capt. Maurice E. Burton, who is decidedly jealous of the prestige of the veterans of the command, served some twenty-five years with the 22d, admitted that it was about the finest review he had ever seen the regiment put up. The Captain was in command of the veterans when they marched into the drill hall to witness the review taken by their president.

Accompanying Colonel Potter was a staff of some twenty veterans, which included Capt. F. M. Barber, Major A. T. Weston, Lieut. A. E. Dick, Major J. A. Bell, Capt. Robert Abbott and Major Daniel J. Murphy.

The regiment paraded twelve companies of sixteen files, under Col. W. B. Hotchkin, and made an excellent appearance both in the review and in the parade. The battalion commanders were Capt. E. F. Robinson, Major E. F. MacGroty and Major W. B. Porter. All the first sergeants, it was noticed, obeyed the new decision, which appeared in our issue of Feb. 14, not to render any salute when passing in review, as none of them were in command of subdivisions. The salutes of officers were generally well rendered and showed great improvement.

The men of the regiment preserved great steadiness and were a smart, clean looking body. An exhibition of bridge building was given by Company K, Capt. Harvey Garrison commanding, and the bridge was constructed and taken apart in short order. There was considerable delay, however, between the dismissal of the regiment and the bridge building, but the regimental band enlivened a part of the time by a very enjoyable concert. Dancing followed the bridge building.

Among the special guests present were the mother and wife of Colonel Hotchkin, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Walton, H. S. Sternberger and Capt. Edward Olmsted, Division Staff, N.Y.; Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. Harry Hammerstein, 9th N.Y., and wife, Capt. Henry Maslin, 71st N.Y., and Lieut. G. P. Hill, 7th N.Y. Majors F. N. Whitley, formerly attached to the 2d Brigade, and John F. Fairchild, formerly attached to the 3d Brigade, and both now attached to the 22d Engineers, were on the staff of Colonel Hotchkin. The special guests were entertained at a collation.

DUTY ATTENDANCE, N.G.N.Y.

As shown by the official records of the New York National Guard, giving the percentage of attendance at drills, parades and rifle practice for the year 1913, of the 16,182 officers and men enrolled last year, the average number present at drills and parades was 13,307, or an average of 82 per cent. Of the 15,574 officers and men whose duty it was to take part in target practice 11,328 reported on ranges to qualify, a percentage of 73.

Of all the regiments in the state the 7th Infantry, of New York city, heads not only in percentage of present at drills, but also in percentage present for rifle practice. The following shows the percentages of each organization:

Organization.	Per cent. at drills and parades.	Per cent. at target practice.
1st Infantry	81	77
2d Infantry	88	71
3d Infantry	84	85
7th Infantry	90	88
8th Coast Artillery...	82	72
9th Coast Artillery...	73	69
10th Infantry	84	74
12th Infantry	75	63
13th Coast Artillery...	85	63
14th Infantry	83	61
22d Engineers	81	69
23d Infantry	81	71
47th Infantry	81	57
65th Infantry	70	61
69th Infantry	72	65
71st Infantry	83	80
74th Infantry	78	67
1st Cavalry	93	84
1st Squadron	96	93
1st Field Artillery...	81	74
2d Field Artillery...	79	76
1st Signal Company...	94	83
2d Signal Company...	94	83

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—BRIG. GEN. E. F. AUSTIN.

Brig. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton, The Adjutant General, N.G.N.Y., who reviewed the 8th Coast Artillery, N.Y., under command of Brig. Gen. E. F. Austin, in the armory on the night of Feb. 23, witnessed a very excellent display. In addressing the officers of the regiment at the conclusion of the ceremonies, General Hamilton took occasion to tell them he was much pleased at the display of the regiment, and he complimented the officers on the attention they had shown to their varied military work.

General Hamilton in presenting the veterans' recruiting trophy to the 33d Company, Capt. S. G. Teets, at the conclusion of the parade, complimented that command upon its success, referred to the need of securing good men, and the noble standing of the profession of arms. The 32d Company, Capt. F. C. Schussler, was formally presented with the Ridabock trophy for the best percentage of attendance at field small-arms practice, and also with the officers' trophy for the best general figure of merit in field small-arms practice in the regiment for 1913. General Hamilton in making the formal presentation of the two trophies emphasized the necessity of maintaining a fire superiority in battle. General Hamilton, during the review, was accompanied by a staff consisting of the following detailed aids of the Governor's staff: Major R. L. Foster, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Josephthal, Capt. S. G. Teets, W. J. Costigan, W. D. Finke and C. E. Fiske, 1st Lieut. L. R. Walton and G. O. Redington.

Among other guests present were Lieut. Col. W. I. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor and Miss Taylor, Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne and Mrs. Byrne, Lieut. Harry Hammerstein and wife, Lieut. John J. Finlay, Major T. R. Fleming, all Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., Capt. H. J. Watson, U.S.A., Capt. J. B. Mitchell, U.S.A., and Major C. W. Smith, N.Y.

Despite the stormy night there was a large audience present to witness the military ceremonies, and take part in the dancing which followed. For the review the regiment was promptly formed in line of masses by Adjutant Acker, with nine companies divided among three battalions, as usual. There was one company with twenty-four files, three of twenty, and five with sixteen files front, and the Hospital Corps. After the passage the regiment reformed in line very smoothly, and was then dismissed for the ceremony of evening parade, which was in line. In passing in review during both ceremonies, the companies had handsome fronts, and it was noticed that all the first sergeants obeyed the latest decision in the I.D.R. that they do not salute in the passage, except when in command of sub-divisions. It is hoped that this regiment and the other two may be enabled to take part in coast defense exercises the coming summer.

The following officers of the regiment have passed the 1913 examination prescribed by the War Department for officers of the Coast Artillery Reserve of the National Guard: Majors Axel Ames and H. C. Wilson, Captains H. C. Alden, A. M. Bremer, J. J. Cowdrey, W. Gray, W. D. Spear and J. Tannenbaum, Lieuts. H. B. Arnold, J. Miller, R. S. Newcomb, F. C. Schussler, St. C. Smith, Jr., L. Spencer, R. Stebbins, J. W. Thomas, L. G. Morris and S. T. Stewart.

IOWA.

Battery A, Iowa National Guard, was mustered into the Service at Clinton, Iowa, Feb. 2. Company H, 63d Infantry, Iowa National Guard, was mustered out the same day, fifty-one out of fifty-four members transferring to the new battery. Battery A is the only battery of Field Artillery in the Iowa National Guard, and starts out with a full complement of 133 men and five officers. The battery will be commanded by Capt. G. W. Dulany, Jr., who has for the past three years been captain of Company H, 53d Infantry, and through whose efforts the new battery was organized and ordered into the Service. Captain Dulany was for seven years lieutenant of Battery B, 1st Field Artillery, Minnesota National Guard, and is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, having served in the U.S. Navy with the Connecticut Naval Militia. He is a graduate of the Missouri Military Academy, Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., and Yale University. The other officers of the battery are 1st Lieut. J. E. Brandt, experienced officer and veteran of the Spanish-American War; 1st Lieut. J. L. Oakes, a graduate of the State University of Iowa; 2d Lieut. E. J. Curtis, graduate of Yale University, and 2d Lieut. M. W. Purcell, graduate of the State University of Iowa.

The battery will occupy its new quarters June 1 in a \$100,000 armory now under construction on the banks of the Mississippi River, which building is being built by the citizens of Clinton for the battery. It will have a drill floor containing 15,000 square feet of floor space, and ample quarters for the battery and its equipment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A board of officers consisting of The Adjutant General, the senior line officer, the inspector of small-arms practice, the Surgeon General and the senior officer of Field Artillery, New Hampshire N.G., is appointed to select a suitable section of the state for practice marches and maneuvers of the New Hampshire National Guard in June next. A reconnaissance map of the section selected will be made, with a plan of practical maneuvers, combining the three arms of the Service—Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry—and attached signal and sanitary troops. The tract selected will be adaptable both for tactical maneuvering and also for safe ranges for field practice with small-arms and artillery. The maneuvers will be made progressive from the scheme of the past few years, which has so effectively established practical efficiency in the Militia of this state.

MEDICAL CORPS, N.G.N.Y.

To further meet the desires of the War Department regarding an increase in sanitary troops, Major L. H. Shearer, Medical Department, N.G.N.Y., has been attached to the staff of Col. O. B. Bridgman, commanding the Cavalry post, at Ninety-fourth street and Madison avenue, New York city, has been assigned to command the new Ambulance Company No. 3, which is quartered on the top floor of the armory of the 1st Field Hospital, in West Sixty-sixth street. Additional medical officers have been appointed to assist Dr. Shearer, whose rank is now captain, as follows: First Lieuts. J. L. Veitor, Constantine J. Maguire, Otto C. Pickhardt and

Army and Navy Co-operative Co.

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PHILADELPHIA: Clothing Plant and Store, 1123-5 South Broad Street

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Store, 1623 H Street N. W.

*10% Discount to Stockholders and Purchasing Privilege Ticket Holders.

W. L. Silleck. Complete equipment for this command, except horses, was received in 1912, but as no quarters were available until recently, it was impossible to go ahead with the work of perfecting the organization, which was actually in existence since January, 1913.

CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, announces that the shield for the highest figure of merit attained by the Coast Artillery Corps, or regiments of Infantry, Connecticut N.G., in small-arms firing, year 1913, to hold for one year, is awarded to the 2d Regiment of Infantry, figure of merit, 32.28. The bronze shields issued to the Coast Artillery Corps, 1st and 2d Regiments, to be held by the company attaining the highest figure of merit in small-arms firing, year 1913, are awarded as follows: Coast Artillery Corps, 13th Company, Danielson, figure of merit, 21.52; 1st Regiment Infantry, Company C, Middletown, figure of merit, 53.49; 2d Regiment Infantry, Company F, New Haven, figure of merit, 83.24. The bronze shield and pendant for the highest figure of merit attained by the unattached organizations is awarded to Troop B, Cavalry, figure of merit, 70.74.

IDAHO.

Company M, Midvale, Captain Brittenham, has had its armory completely remodeled and it can now be classed with the best in the state.

In imparting instruction at drill the best language to be used is, of course, the language of the Drill Regulations, but many a man lacks the ability to understand the commands and explanations when given in the language of the Drill Regulations. For example, if he is told that when the rifle is at the position of port arms, it should be "in a vertical plane parallel to the front" he is very apt to look uninterested simply because he hasn't the slightest idea what the instructor is talking about. If he is shown how the rifle should be held to have it in such a plane and is told that it must not be twisted toward or away from the body, he begins to understand. The language of the Drill Regulations should be used, but explained in words that the recruit is able to comprehend.

Company H, Captain Boies, with the able assistance of Lieut. Hummel, B.Q.M. and C., is negotiating for a new armory. If the company and the owners of the building can get together the Capital City company will have the exclusive use of the most up-to-date armory in the state.

Sergeant Donnett, sergeant-instructor, N.G.I., has written a letter to all officers and non-commissioned staff officers that pertains to the coming Federal inspection. The Sergeant has given this matter a great deal of consideration and through experience gained by being with us for nearly three years, during which period we have had three Federal inspections, the valuable suggestions and hints contained therein should be carefully followed in every instance.

Word has been received that Major C. S. Moody, M.C., recently underwent an operation and is now carrying that important part of his anatomy (his appendix) around in a bottle of alcohol. We trust that at this writing the Major is out of danger.

The indoor rifle competition is creating some interest. Company I, competing with Company K, had forty-seven men present, and the eight highest scores, which are submitted to

the colonel for computation, were as follows: Four possibles and four forty-nines. If Company K beats Company I it will have to make eight possibles, which is almost an impossibility. The next highest scores made by Company I were four forty-eights and eight forty-sevens. Company H has advanced from an average of about thirty-nine to forty-eight in three shoots. Company F, at Lewiston, is still holding its own and is still in the lead with Company I and Company B. Company D, at Twin Falls, is also doing finely. Their attendance is creeping up every drill. Company M is entitled to a great deal of credit for the fine showing made, as they have no electric lights installed for illuminating the targets. General Patch and Major Henderson while shooting with Company H and believing the company needed a couple of good scores fired five each and handed in the following: General Patch, 35; Major Henderson, 40.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. W.—As to whether Mr. Nelson B. Dutcher is now in the naval service, and where he is stationed address your inquiry to the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C.

N. J. S.—Paymaster's clerks are no longer appointed for the Army. It is intended to supply future needs in this particular by details from quartermaster sergeants. Address the Chief of the Q.M.C. at Washington, D.C.

R. N. G.—Information concerning the Revenue Cutter Service and examinations for commissions may be secured from the Revenue Cutter Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

A. B. asks: Soldier enlisted in the Army Aug. 19, 1898, for three years; discharged Feb. 10, 1899, by order from War Department; re-enlisted June 23, 1911. Is he entitled to re-enlistment pay? Answer: No; he is in first enlistment status.

S. J. R.—Regarding appointments in the consular service of the United States, address the State Department at Washington, D.C. You will find on page 503 of the World Almanac information as to requirements, etc.

G. G.—See answer to D. P. P.

D. P. P. asks: (1) Have Nicaraguan campaign medals been authorized for the U.S.S. Glacier? (2) When will next examinations for assistant paymaster be held? (3) Was Philip Pollock, boatswain's mate, first class, recommended for a good conduct medal for the enlistment expiring June 19, 1913? Answer: (1) Nicaraguan campaign medals have not been authorized. (2) Probably next August. Enlisted men only are eligible for this examination. (3) Good conduct medal for enlistment expiring June 3, 1913, has been ordered.

A. J.—Application for admittance to the New York State Nautical School should be made to the Board of Governors, 17 State street, New York city, to whom your other question should be addressed.

E. P.—Campaign badges for Moro expeditions later than those mentioned in G.O. 129, 1908, are awarded under G.O. 22, 1913. This will apply to the Bud Dajo fights of 1911-1912.

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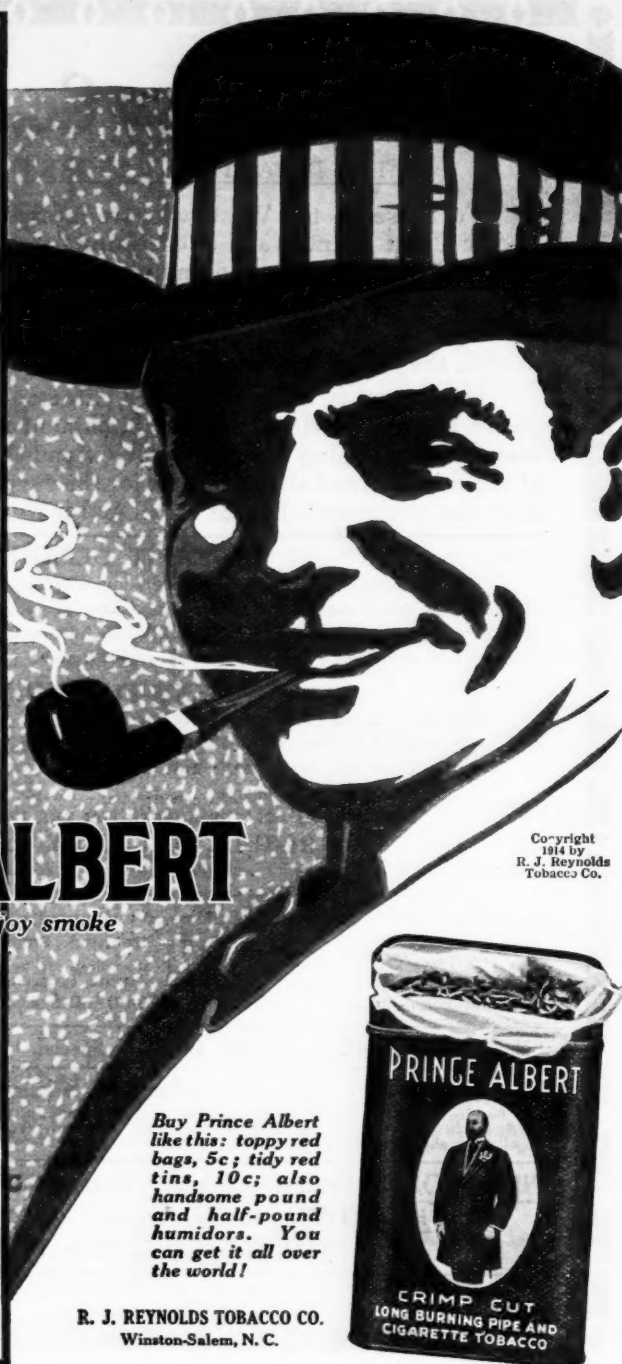
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FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan had dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts and Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter. Those going to the Officers' Club the same evening were Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Kerrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Boatwright, Mrs. Claytor, Miss Allen, Captain Kilbourne and Lieutenant MacDill. Mrs. Williams has had to decline all invitations, owing to an attack of grip. On Thursday Mrs. McKie gave an auction bridge in honor of Mrs. James Sampson Boatwright and Mrs. Graham Claytor, of Roanoke, Va., who are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards. The prizes were won by Mesdames Kitts, Carpenter, Claytor and Miss Abbott, daughter of Colonel Abbott, C.E. Mesdames Pence, Sloan and Kitts served and Mrs. Embick poured tea. Those playing were Mesdames Pence, Hess, Embick, Matson, Kitts, Carpenter, Boatwright, Claytor, Edwards, Sloan, Gray and the Misses Ruger, MacKay, Abbott and Blomeley, of Brooklyn. On Wednesday Miss Allen was the guest of Mrs. Bootes at a bridge luncheon at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

On Wednesday the 3d Company beat the band at bowling. On Friday the Fort Totten bowling team narrowly beat us at bowling, although two of our regular players, Captains Williams and Matson, were unable to play. Totten won the first game, we the second and Fort Totten beat us on the last frame by two pins.

The same evening a large dance was given in honor of the visiting team. A boat from Governors Island brought up Colonel Ballinger, Colonel Mills, Miss Mills, Miss Fuller, Miss Kennedy and Lieutenants Jones, McAlpin, Dewey and Polhemus. Our guests from Fort Hancock were Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Dr. and Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Bawn, Captain Dunn and Lieutenants Loustalot, Austin, Murphy, Goolrick, Byers and Kimball. From Fort Totten came Major and Mrs. Abernethy, who chaperoned Miss Wickham and Miss Fleury, who were guests of the bachelors; Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, who were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Embick and Captain Fenton and Lieutenants Stanton, Quinton and King. Miss Juliet Griffith, Miss Helen Wilson and Miss Norma Bement were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gray, also Mr. Steeze Vandever, of New York, and Dr. Gomer, of Brooklyn. Other guests from Brooklyn were Miss Peggy Oland, Miss Winslow, the Misses Abbott, Mr. McFarland and Mr. McCaldin. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Embick gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, Capt. and Mrs. Kerrick, Mrs. Clarke, Captains Proctor and Cooper. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Pence. Almost all the post people were present. Refreshments were served at midnight.

Mrs. McMaster concluded her visit with Capt. and Mrs. Kerrick last week and was joined by Captain McMaster, both going to Portland, Me., to visit Mrs. McMaster's sister. Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Kerrick's mother, is spending the rest of the winter here. Capt. and Mrs. McKie went to the charity ball given recently at the Waldorf Astoria. Mrs. Hess is taking a course in dress making in a private class in Brooklyn. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan and Lieutenant Crawford went to the Hundredth night play "No Dreams," given at West Point. The former were guests of Lieut. and Mrs.

Chaney. Lieut. and Mrs. Gray gave a dinner on Sunday for Miss Romola Beattie, of Red Bank, N.J., Mr. and Mrs. Otto Gillig, of Hollis, L.I., Miss Etta Frank and Dr. Gomer, of Brooklyn, and Miss Charles Stanley, of New York.

Colonel Allen is chosen as the new president of the Officers' Club, Captain Kilbourne, vice president, and Lieutenant Carpenter, secretary and treasurer. The new hop committee is composed of Lieutenants Sloan, Blackmore and MacDill. Mrs. Boatwright left on Saturday for Roanoke. Mrs. Claytor leaves on Tuesday for a short visit, returning here on Saturday. Miss Dorothy Adams, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Edith Warner, of Brooklyn, were house guests last week of Capt. and Mrs. McKie, who invited Lieutenants Schwabe and Crawford to meet them at dinner, later going to the bowling. Lieutenant Schwabe entertaining later at the club. To the regret of all here Lieutenant Schwabe has left for his new station at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 24, 1914.

Miss Lichtenstein, of Washington, D.C., was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes. In her honor, Mrs. Haynes gave an auction party on Thursday evening, inviting General Carleton, Major and Mrs. James M. Williams, Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus, Mrs. Kimberly, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Toll, Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker. Prizes were won by General Carleton, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Marshall. Thursday Mrs. George P. Hawes gave an auction party in honor of Miss Rowena Abbott and for Mesdames Kenneth C. Masteller, Percy M. Kessler, Kimberly, Ristein, McCammon, Toll, Knox. Mrs. Kimberly poured tea. Prizes were won by Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Masteller.

Mrs. Schley, of New York, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter. In her honor Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman gave a progressive luncheon for Mesdames Ira A. Haynes, Fowler, H. L. Pettus, Lyster, R. I. McKenney, George A. Nugent, James M. Williams, Perneau, Alfred A. Pruden, Bradley, Claude E. Brigham, William M. Smart, George P. Hawes, Quinn Gray, Richard C. Marshall, Clifton C. Carter, James Totten, Kimberly, Merritt, Robert E. Callan, Thomas Knox, Miss Lichtenstein.

Thursday Mrs. George A. Wildrick gave a bridge party for Miss Rowena Abbott and Miss Marguerite Scott and for Mesdames Kenneth C. Masteller, Philip S. Gage, Walter C. Baker, F. C. McCammon, Abney Payne, Archibald H. Sunderland, Francis P. Hardaway, Thomas A. Clark, Frederick Hanna. Prizes were won by Mesdames Sunderland, McCammon and Gage. Mrs. William R. Nichols served an ice and Mrs. Paul H. Herman poured tea. Friday evening the masquerade hop was largely attended, and most amusing were some of the costumes. Saturday evening at the cotillion and supper at the Chamberlin, Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes had as guests Miss Lichtenstein, Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Mrs. Schley, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Major and Mrs. William W. Chamberlaine spent the week end at the

Chamberlin Hotel. Friday evening Major and Mrs. Theodore Lyster gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. William M. Smart, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Whaley, Mrs. Lyster, sr., Lieut. and Mrs. Abney Payne, Lieut. William C. Foote.

Wednesday evening Mrs. Ira A. Haynes gave a musicale. Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney were the soprano soloists; Signor D'Anna, baritone; Lieut. Alexander Stuart gave several 'cello numbers; Mrs. William R. Nichols a charming violin solo, and Mrs. Stuart two brilliant piano numbers. Mrs. Cheeseman, of Salt Lake City, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert N. Campbell.

Monday afternoon Mrs. George A. Nugent gave a farewell bridge party for Miss Rowena Abbott, inviting Miss Lichtenstein, Mesdames Masteller, Wildrick, Booth, Merritt, Tignor, John P. Smith. Mrs. Beig and Miss Emily Hughes are guests of Miss Ann Brown Kimberly. Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman and Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Smith. Tuesday Lieut. Paul D. Carlisle gave a Welsh rabbit supper in honor of Miss Booth, of Canada, and for Mrs. Beig, Mrs. Max B. De Mott, Miss McClintock, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieut. Ward E. Duvall, William S. Foote, Robert M. Perkins, Lawrence B. Weeks, Francis A. Englehart, William A. Copthorne and Mr. R. H. Kelly, of New York.

Tuesday Mrs. Frederick Hanna gave a bridge party for Miss Marguerite Scott and for Mesdames Frederick W. Coleman, William M. Smart, Quinn Gray, Philip S. Gage, Furman E. McCammon, Percy M. Kessler, Francis P. Hardaway, George P. Hawes, Stewart S. Giffin, William C. Whittaker, Eli E. Bennett, Edwin P. Tignor, George A. Wildrick, Thomas A. Clark and Ransom. Prizes were won by Mesdames Smart, Whittaker, Tignor and Wildrick. Mrs. Quinn Gray served an ice, and Mrs. Clark poured tea. Sunday Mrs. William C. Koenig gave a large tea in honor of her guest, Mrs. Ross. Mrs. Ira A. Haynes poured tea. Mr. W. F. Arthur, of South Dakota, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Arthur. Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Hanna gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Walter B. Boatwright, Lieut. and Mrs. Olin H. Longino, Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Wilson, Miss Marguerite Scott and Lieut. Joseph H. Tilghman.

There was an informal hop at the hotel last night, and after the hop Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller gave a supper in honor of Miss Rowena Abbott, and for Misses Booth, Fee, McClintock, Ann Brown Kimberly, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland, Mrs. Perneau, Mrs. Beig, Mrs. De Mott, Lieut. Robert M. Perkins, William C. Foote, Edwin K. Smith, William A. Copthorne, H. R. Vaughan, Lawrence B. Weeks, Samuel H. Tilghman, Ward S. Duvall, Francis A. Englehart, Junius W. Jones. Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Robert N. Campbell had as luncheon guests Mrs. Cheeseman and Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Clifton had an informal bridge for Mrs. Schley, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Smart and Mrs. Ohnstad, the latter winning the prize. Friday Major and Mrs. James M. Williams gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig, Lieut. and Mrs. Carl A. Lohr, Mrs. Ross and Lieut. Edwin K. Smith. Saturday Mrs. Walter C. Baker gave an attractive luncheon for Miss Lichtenstein, Mesdames Schley, Perneau, Ira A. Haynes, Fowler, William Watts Rose, James M. Williams, Bradley, Thomas A. Clarke, Lyster, sr. Tuesday Mrs. Merritt gave an auction party at the Chamberlin for Mesdames James Totten, Harry L. Pettus, Richard C. Marshall, Kenneth C. Masteller, Booth and Miss Abbott. Prizes were won by Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Masteller and Miss Abbott.

Tuesday night the 69th Company played a game of basketball with the 158th Company, resulting in a victory for the 69th Company.

The remains of Sergt. F. C. Jones, an engineer in the Artillery Corps at Fort Mott, were brought here on Saturday and buried in the National Cemetery at Soldiers' Home with full military honors.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 21, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes gave a dinner recently for Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Graham, Miss Baird, Major Robert E. L. Michie and Capt. John D. Long. Lieut. Marshall Magruder, 6th Field Art., is receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter recently in Washington, D.C. Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read gave a dinner Saturday complimentary to Dr. John W. Sherwood and bride and for Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney and Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Graham.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard gave a delightful supper Saturday in celebration of their thirty-first wedding anniversary. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Hickok, Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Victor S. Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Meyer, jr., Mrs. W. W. Overton, wife of Lieutenant Overton, is ill at Hotel Dieu, in El Paso, recovering from an operation.

Several horses of Troop A, 13th Cav., died last week and several others were taken violently sick from what it was decided was strychnine poison put in their drinking water. Capt. A. H. Davidson, commanding officer of the troop, with his men, was one of those called to Ysleta, Texas, a few miles below El Paso, last week to prevent the reported crossing into Juarez of a large armed and mounted force from the little town of Ysleta, and it is supposed that killing the horses of the troop was done by some Mexican sympathizer.

Dr. Walter Fraser, veterinarian, 13th Cav., at Columbus, N.M., has returned to his station after a few days spent in El Paso on duty.

Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Col. Joseph Garrard, Robert D. Read, Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins and Major Robert E. L. Michie attended the banquet given at the Paso del Norte Hotel on Tuesday evening by the citizens of the city complimentary to Felix Martinez, of El Paso, who has recently returned from South America, where he went as chairman of the commission appointed by President Wilson to visit that country. The banquet was an elaborate affair and the report given by Mr. Martinez was most interesting.

The first concert given at the Country Club by the regimental band of the 15th Cavalry last Sunday was most enjoyable and attended by several hundred persons from the city, the post and the district; the 15th Cavalry band is one of the finest in the Army. Capt. A. Larue Christie and Benjamin J. Tillman have returned to Fort Bayard, N.M., after a few days spent at this garrison for examination by a retiring board for disability.

Five of the eight barracks to be built in the enlargement of the garrison are going up rapidly and will probably be completed in a couple of months.

Chaplain Bernard Kelly, formerly stationed at this post, was called to El Paso last week by the report that his eldest son, Theron Kelly, was among the men killed in the Cumbre Tunnel disaster in Mexico last week, as it was known that he was on the ill-fated train. Maximo Castillo and six men of his bandit band, who, it is alleged, are responsible for the fire in the Cumbre Tunnel by which fifty-seven persons lost their lives last week, arrived in El Paso on Thursday and were brought under a heavy guard to the guard house at this post. The men were captured three days ago by Lieut. Thomas A. Rothwell, 9th Cav., and men of his troops. When it was learned that Castillo and six of his band had been captured and would be brought to this post threats were made by Federals and Constitutionalists both of taking them from the train and turning them over to General Villa in Juarez, who would deal with them with a summary execution. To prevent any such happening, when the train arrived in El Paso with the prisoners, they found a company of the 20th Infantry with drawn bayonets, in command of Major William S. Graves and Capt. Harry N. Cootes, provost marshal of the district, lining the street for a block to keep back the crowd of several thousand persons gathered at the station. The prisoners were hurried through by automobile to this post and placed in the post guard house under armed guard. Castillo appeared harassed and anxious and also relieved to get safely within the walls of the Army prison, though he emphatically denies any connection with the tunnel fire. The bandit band was brought to El Paso by a detachment of the 9th Cavalry and turned over to the charge of Gen. Hugh L. Scott for safekeeping.

Guards of Troop M, 13th Cav., prevented a plan of Mexicans

to rush their camp at Hart's Mills, at old Fort Bliss, Friday night. Corporal Jensen was doing picket duty and suddenly came upon a number of Mexicans crouched in an alley near the camp, who, when the guard appeared, fled. As they did not heed his orders to stop he fired at them and, it is believed, struck one, but not wounding him seriously. The Mexicans returned the fire, but all eventually escaped.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Banks, Mass., Feb. 24, 1914.

At the February meeting of the Deane Winthrop Chapter, D.A.R., Mrs. Kelton read a paper, prepared by Captain Kelton, on "The Daily Life of the Flag at a U.S. Military Post." Mrs. Brady, wife of Major Brady, fort commander at Banks, entertained at dinner last week for Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and Lieutenant Riley. Captain McMillen has returned to Fort Banks, after a leave of several weeks spent in Washington, D.C., where he was called by the illness of his mother. During the absence of the Captain Mrs. McMillen has been visiting friends.

Mrs. Kelton, of Fort Banks, was the guest last week of Miss Grace Lunt, of Boston, at a luncheon and theater party. Mr. Harold Paul, of Winthrop, entertained at chess last week for Lieutenant Dennis, of Fort Banks. Mrs. Shaw entertained at cards Monday for Major and Mrs. Brady and Lieutenant Riley. Lieutenant Dennis gave a dinner and theater party last week to Mr. and Mrs. David Chapman, of Winthrop. After dinner the party went to see Joseph Santley, at the Court, in "When Dreams Come True."

Mrs. Kelton was among the guests of Mrs. Leroy Berry, of Brookline, at a tea given at the Copley Plaza, Feb. 20. Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Kelton and Miss M. Paul, of Winthrop, attended an auction bridge party at the Copley Plaza on Feb. 19. Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks, attended a large dance given at Brookline last week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Chapman, of Winthrop, had supper Monday for Lieutenants Dennis and Riley, of Fort Banks. Mrs. Dorothy Dellano Ross, of Winthrop, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig, at Fort Monroe. Lieutenant Koenig was formerly stationed at various posts in the harbor.

The masquerade dance at the navy yard on Friday drew a small quota from the Harbor, who attended in a body. Mrs. Coates, of Fort Strong, went as a Yama-Yama girl; her house guest, Mrs. Marcone, of New York, as Carmen; Lieutenant Coates as a Toreador; Captain Wiggin, of Fort Warren, as a Dutch boy; Lieutenant Lyon, of Fort Andrews, as Pierrot, and Lieutenant Stockton, of Fort Strong, in domino costume.

Capt. and Mrs. Watson, of Fort Andrews, have been paying a short visit to Gen. and Mrs. Stopford, at Beverly, Mass. Mr. Frank Thorpe, of Nebraska, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Ekwurzel, and Major Ekwurzel, at Fort Andrews. Lieut. and Mrs. Perley, at Fort Andrews, have as guests Miss Gladys Watkins, sister of Mrs. Perley, and Miss Dorothy Perley, sister of Lieutenant Perley. Mr. Harold Watkins, of Wakefield, Mass., has also been a guest of his sister, Mrs. Perley, at Fort Andrews. Congratulations are being extended to the Nickersons, at Fort Andrews, on the birth of a fine boy, Donald Kuldell Nickerson, on Thursday. Mrs. Perley entertained at cards last week for Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Ekwurzel and Mrs. Wheatley.

Col. Harry W. Hawthorne, defense commander, is on short detached service at Fort Terry, N.Y. As Lieutenant Colonel Jordan has been on sick report the defenses are temporarily under command of Major Brady, of Fort Banks. Dr. McKnight, recently examined for his captaincy in the Medical Corps, is soon to receive his new commission. Sleighing has been a popular pastime in the vicinity of Fort Banks and several parties during the past week have been much enjoyed.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 16, 1914.

Miss Virginia Tarr has returned to her home in the city after a short stay with her sister, Mrs. Howell, and Capt. Robert Howell, jr. Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Haines on Tuesday had dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum and for Major and Mrs. Kent Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Barton, Miss Marion Davis and Capt. and Mrs. Haines. Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Comstock had supper for Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, Father Dougherty, Lieut. and Mrs. McAndrews, Col. and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. George R. Clayton, of Lima, Ohio, and Lieutenant Pridgen.

Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Comstock gave a theater party, followed by a supper-dance, in honor of their niece, Mrs. George R. Clayton, of Lima, Ohio. Mrs. Ernest E. Haskell made Mrs. Eddy, of Rhode Island, aunt of Captain Haskell, honor guest at a charming bridge-tea Wednesday. Coffee and ices were served by Mrs. William P. Burnham and Mrs. Frederick Vanderschmidt. Major and Mrs. Kent Nelson entertained Wednesday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. Slocum.

Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum was complimented guest at a tea given Wednesday at the officers' new mess by Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook. The guests, numbering about 200, were received by Mesdames Holbrook, Slocum, C. C. Smith and T. H. Cunningham. Others assisting were Mesdames Fuller, Roberts, Rogers, Bush, Guthrie, Hayne, Burnham, Moore, McDonough, Babcock, Orton, Mayo, Bispham, Brown, McClure, Bond, Misses Craig, Fuller, Lottier Fuller and Keane.

The quarters of Lieut. Felix Emmanuelli, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, are in quarantine on account of measles in the family.

Mrs. C. R. Mayo and Miss Bailey are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins at Fort Riley, Kas. Mrs. Hayne Ellis, wife of Lieutenant Commander Ellis, U.S.N., who is spending several months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Long, at Corinthian Hall, Kansas City, Mo., gave a musicale Wednesday in honor of her guest, Mrs. J. H. Finch, of Champaign, Ill., and Mrs. Allen Buchanan, of Indianapolis, Ind. Seventy-five guests were entertained. Mrs. Byard Sneed entertained sixteen guests with bridge Wednesday. Favors were given to Mesdames H. E. Mann, E. K. Lane, D. D. Gregory and Miss Sutton, of Springfield, Mo.

Mrs. Walter C. Babcock and Mrs. Charles A. Romeyn entertained Thursday at the officers' new mess with a bridge-tea. Mrs. J. P. Wade served the ice and the coffee was poured by Mrs. E. L. King. Assisting were Mesdames Preston Brown, Robert Sterrett, H. E. Mayo, F. L. Case, Paul Hayne, jr., M. J. McDonough, M. L. Walker, Paul Bond and E. S. Hartshorn.

The Altar Guild of the post chapel gave a tea Friday at the home of Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller. Mrs. H. E. Mann on Wednesday evening gave a bridge party for twenty-four guests. Highest scores were made by Mesdames C. C. Smith, R. E. Smyser, Robert Sterrett, Wallace B. Scales and Taylor. Mrs. Mann also entertained six tables of bridge Tuesday. Miss Selma Tauscher, of Oregon, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lewis Foerster, and Captain Foerster. Mrs. Harry Wadsworth, of Minneapolis, was guest of honor at a Valentine party given Saturday by Miss Marion Davis, of Minneapolis, guest of her sister, Mrs. E. F. Haines, and Lieutenant Haines. The guests were Mesdames Byard Sneed, R. E. Smyser, Harry L. Jordan, E. F. Haines, Frank Barton, Lewis Foerster, Miss Clara Woodson, Miss Sutton, of Springfield, Mo., and Miss Selma Tauscher, of Oregon.

Lieut. J. K. Hume, 5th Cav., returned Saturday from Joplin, Mo., where he has been for three weeks on recruiting duty. Mrs. Adna Clarke was the hostess at a most delightful tea Friday afternoon.

R. E. Martin, captain of police in the city of Leavenworth, has made many friends and won many compliments from the patriotic citizens of Leavenworth and from officers and men at the post. He also received a letter from Capt. C. C. Smith, commending him for his action taken in regard to soldiers who were undergoing punishment for violation of city ordinances and were sent to work on the streets in their military uniforms. The police captain called the men in and loaned them their clothing rather than see the uniform of our country disgraced.

Company B, Signal Corps, defeated Company H, Signal Corps, Tuesday night at the Y.M.C.A. alleys. The totals were Company B, 2,493; Company H, 3,032. Forty-five of the enlisted men of the Signal Corps will go to Alaska in May. The College team won from the Hospital Corps Wednesday

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evening at the Y.M.C.A. alleys. The score was, College team, 2,283; Hospital Corps, 1,816.

The College team won from the Company H Signal Corps team at the Y.M.C.A. bowling alleys Saturday night by 2,258 to 1,902. Nodde was the star, knocking down 226 pins in the first of a series of three games.

At basketball Thursday night at the Army Y.M.C.A. the Y.M.C.A. team defeated Troop G, 5th Cav., 26 to 20.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 17, 1914.

The Naval Y.M.C.A. have received from the Society of Sponsors a memorial tablet in bronze cast from metal taken from the hull of the Maine, representing a bowed figure of liberty with outstretched arms toward the dismantled wreck of the battleship, with the following inscription: "U.S.S. Maine, destroyed in Havana Harbor, Feb. 15, 1898."

Mrs. H. O. Shiffert had a card party Friday for Mrs. Thomas W. Kinkaid, of Annapolis. Prizes were won by Mrs. Kinkaid, Mesdames C. J. Lang, Garland Weaver, J. E. Meredith, T. S. Clark, H. H. Utley and E. H. Tennent. Others playing were Mesdames Hudgins, Traut, Broderick, De Neale, Henry, Cox, de Steiguer, Stone, Van Orden, Armstead, Williams, Frink, Schmidt, McAlpine, Murr, Morse, McWhorter, Spear, Tennent, Tribble, Murdoch, Pickrell and Miss Paulette.

Paymr. Thomas H. Hicks had dinner at the Country Club Saturday, before the hop, for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear and Mr. Tench Tilghman. Mrs. Harold H. Utley had luncheon Thursday for Mrs. W. H. Rupertus, Mrs. Paul Capron, Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, Mrs. C. F. B. Price and Miss Lillian Menaugh, of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward had a Valentine party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Hobson Saturday for her little son, Vaughn Hobson Woodward. Heart-shaped candy boxes, doll Cupids and pop-guns were given as souvenirs to the thirty or more little guests.

Ensigns Beardall and Fletcher had dinner on the Vermont Wednesday for Mrs. Robert de Jarnette, Misses Cordelia and Grace de Jarnette, Misses Mattie and Lucy Lamb, Misses Carolyn Gwathney, Gertrude Gillam, Virginia Lynch, Mr. Cuthbert Tunstall, Commander Pollock, Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, Lieut. Comdr. Earl Cook, Lieutenants West and Kibbee, Surgeon Bunker, Paymr. R. E. Corcoran and Ensigns McFarland, de Treville, Osborne and Ord. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernou had a dance Tuesday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Killam, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Saylor, jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Wallington Hardy, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Harry N. Cootes, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lucas, Mrs. W. N. Jeffers, Miss Mary Wright, of Goochland, Va.; Paymr. R. E. Corcoran and Lieut. A. S. Kibbee.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander S. Wadsworth, jr., have returned from their wedding trip and are at home at 806 Park avenue, Richmond. Miss Belle Heath left yesterday to be the guest of friends in Washington, D.C. Lieut. Henry L. Larsen has returned from Denver and Chicago. Lieut. D. H. Miller has returned to the barracks from the Naval Hospital. Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberoth is the guest of her mother-in-law, Mrs. P. H. Ueberoth, at the Grafton, Washington, D.C.

Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd Williams leave Tuesday for Charleston, S.C., to be the guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Paymr. and Mrs. Swinton Legare, thence for New Orleans Mardi Gras and Panama. Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward left

yesterday for Annapolis, to visit Mrs. Washington Claud, and later for Washington, D.C. Miss Carrie Voight returned Sunday from a month's stay with her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, Annapolis. Ensign Osborne, U.S.S. Vermont, spent the week-end in Richmond. Capt. Thomas Kinkaid and Mrs. Kinkaid, of Annapolis, are guests of Surg. and Mrs. H. O. Shiffert.

Mrs. Alston A. Garcelon left Saturday to be the guest of friends in Raleigh, N.C., and Baltimore, Md., before leaving for Europe in March. Lieut. Donald T. Hunter has been a recent guest of Mrs. and Miss Emily Hughes, at Virginia Beach. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Granger, of Washington, D.C., are guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Paymr. and Mrs. Felix R. Holt. Later they go to Porto Rico for the spring.

Miss Lee, of Fredericksburg, Va., recent guest of Surg. and Mrs. R. B. Williams, Naval Hospital, is now the guest of friends in Newport News, Va. Miss Bessie Kelly spent the week-end with Mrs. Arthur Scrivener, of Richmond, Va.


FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 15, 1914.

Lieut. Horace H. Fuller has been in the post a few days, packing to go to the Philippines. He left Feb. 3 to join Mrs. Fuller and visit her parents, Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, at Fort Leavenworth, till he leaves on the April transport. Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller were very popular with the whole regiment. On Feb. 4 Col. and Mrs. Lockett had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. McKinley and Lieut. and Mrs. Herr; Mrs. Howze had dinner for Captain Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope and Lieut. and Mrs. Mills; Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Amos and Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, and followed it with a surprise party in honor of Lieutenant Laurson's birthday.

Col. and Mrs. Lockett on Thursday had dinner for Major and Mrs. Rowell, Capt. and Mrs. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. Amos and Capt. and Mrs. Rockwell. Friday evening Captain Miller's two young sons gave a dancing party, followed with ice cream and cake for Misses Helen and Fanny Herr, Eleanor Harmon and Katherine and Janet Kibbourne, and Master Robert Howze. On Saturday Mrs. Chester P. Mills gave a luncheon at "The Hitching Post." Miss Mamie Condon, of Memphis, was guest of honor and covers were laid for fourteen. In the evening Lieut. Creed F. Cox gave a dinner at "The Hitching Post" for Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Estes, the Misses McCue, Miss Dickson, Lieutenant Viner and Mr. Anderson, of Memphis. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson also gave a dinner, their guests being Major and Mrs. Hacker, Miss Hall and Miss Nelson, of Knoxville, Lieutenants Reed and Thurman; later, all attended a jolly hop.

On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson had luncheon for Mrs. Howze, Lieut. and Mrs. Mills and Lieutenant Robinson. Later Mr. Kirkham, of Memphis, gave them and Lieut. and Mrs. Rogers an automobile trip to Signal Mountain. Miss Leona Dickson, of New Orleans, visiting her sisters, Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Estes, for some time, left to pay a few visits before starting for Italy. The 11th Cavalry Guild met with Mrs. Laurson on Monday. In the evening an enthusiastic crowd witnessed the prize fight. Tuesday, being ladies' night at the club, there were several dinner parties. Among those entertaining were Major and Mrs. Hacker, their guests being Miss Hall and Miss Nelson, the Misses McCue and Lieutenants Robinson, Thurman and Viner. Capt. Frank Parker



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GREEN YELLOW

gave a dinner at "The Hitching Post" for Mrs. Howze and Lieut. Creed F. Cox from the post, others being friends from town. Wednesday there was a very exciting drag hunt, followed by a breakfast dance at the Officers' Club. Nearly all the officers and ladies of the post were there, and several guests from town.

Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Estes left with their mother, Mrs. Dickson, for a short visit in New Orleans, their former home. Capt. and Mrs. Kromer gave a dinner on Wednesday for Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, of Chattanooga, Mrs. Stotsenberg, Captain Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball. Lieut. and Mrs. Timmins gave a Welsh rabbit party after the usual Friday night lecture, and Mrs. Pearson entertained informally for Miss Hall and Miss Nelson. Misses Helen and Fanny Herr had their little friends in for a dance on Friday.

On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. McKinley, Capt. and Mrs. Johnston, and their guests, Mr. Johnson, of Baltimore, and Mr. Johnston, of Birmingham. Lieut. and Mrs. Swift entertained at "The Hitching Post" with a dinner dance, as a farewell to Lieut. and Mrs. Mills. The room was artistically decorated with big lanterns and little red hearts. The guests were all in fancy dress. Lieut. and Mrs. Swift and Lieutenant Chandler being Yama Yamas; Mrs. Amos was very attractive as a Japanese girl; Captain Amos went as Harry Lauder, Mrs. Chandler as Dolly Varden, Mrs. Mills as Madam Du Barry, Mrs. Laurson as Madame de Pompadour, Mrs. Timmins in a period costume 1840, Lieutenant Timmins as a Turk, Lieutenant Read as fire marshal, Lieutenant Flynn as court jester, Lieutenant Laurson as "The Emperor," Lieutenant Mills as a Cossack and Lieutenant Robinson as a chancellor.

On Sunday the Misses McCue gave a breakfast at "The Hitching Post" for the Misses Hall, Nelson, Dooley, Rowell and Lieutenants Viner, Thurman, Cox, Read, Robinson and Flynn. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson gave a supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Swift, Lieut. and Mrs. Timmins and Lieut. and Mrs. Mills.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Maine, Feb. 21, 1914.

Major William Chamberlain, C.A.C., visited the post last week on business pertaining to the "war game" and was the guest at luncheon of Col. and Mrs. Bartlett. Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong had dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Zollars. Col. and Mrs. Blake entertained a few friends on Sunday at tea as a "farewell" to Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, who left Feb. 10 for a six weeks' leave, visiting friends and relatives in the South. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Church, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, Capt. and Mrs. Shartle, Capt. and Mrs. Zollars, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock and Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell. Lieut. and Mrs. Hawkins the same evening had supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Church had the Sewing Club on Monday. Present: Mesdames Farley, Blake, Shartle, Campbell, Armstrong and Fraser. Major and Mrs. Church had dinner Feb. 13 for Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong and Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock. Col. and Mrs. Blake gave a Valentine card party Feb. 13. Supper was at the card tables at 10:30, after which dancing was indulged in. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Church, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, Capt. and Mrs. Zollars, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Hawkins, Lieutenant Kennedy and Dr. Warren; from Fort McKinley were Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and Lieutenants Seybt, Rose, Pendleton and Strong, and Misses Marion Elwell and Louise Hook, of Portland. Prizes were won by Mrs. Zollars, Mrs. Babcock, Miss Elwell and Lieutenants Babcock, Rose and Armstrong.

The weather the past week was the coldest on record and culminated on Saturday with a blizzard, which stopped the cars running for twenty-four hours. "Snow shoeing" was fine on Sunday. Owing to a slight outbreak of smallpox in Portland everyone on the post has been vaccinated.

Mrs. Campbell had the Sewing Club Feb. 16. Present: Mesdames Church, Hawkins, Fraser and the Misses Blake. Miss Marion Elwell gave an auction bridge party Tuesday, in honor of the Misses Blake. Lieutenant Holland and Miss Holland entertained informally at tea on Sunday for some friends from Portland.

Major and Mrs. Church had dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell and Lieut. and Mrs. Hawkins. Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong entertained the same evening at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock left Wednesday for West Point, to be guests of Col. and Mrs. C. P. Townsley for the "hundredth night" entertainment.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Elser were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hall Feb. 11. On Feb. 13 Lieut. and Mrs. Elser were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Randol. Later in the afternoon Lieutenant Elser left for his new station at Texas City, while Mrs. Elser and children left for the Presidio, to visit Mrs. Elser's parents, Major and Mrs. Lewis, of the Infantry.

On Feb. 12 Mrs. George A. Dodd gave another one of a series of teas. Mrs. H. L. King poured. A number of guests from Columbus attended. Mrs. Hugh S. Brown gave a hearts party of seven tables Feb. 13. Prizes were won by Miss Mary Fuller, Mrs. Jessie Tompkins, Mrs. H. R. Myers and Mrs. H. J. Hirsch. Mrs. Dodd served the ices, while Mrs. Olin poured. Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Meador and Miss Fuller assisted. Other guests were Mesdames Powell, Brooks, Hedges, Montaigne, John Fuller, Roberts, Wilcox, Woodbury,

Pinkston, Hatch, Snyder, Kellond, Randol, Hall, Smith, Doyle, Thompson, King, Gunkel, Morey and Miss Roberts.

Mrs. Dodd, wife of the commandant, entertained on Valentine's Day for all the little boys of the garrison. Many games were indulged in, refreshments were served, each little guest receiving a favor. Among the latter folk were Buster and John Leary, Jack and Charles Olin, Billy Brown, Basil Rittenhouse and Roy Ashbrook.

Mrs. Charles Wilcox gave a luncheon Feb. 18 in honor of Mesdames Outwaite, sr., Outwaite, jr., Huntington, Dodd, Woodbury, Olin and Snyder. Lieutenant George, of the Field Artillery, was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Randol. Mrs. G. A. Dodd gave the last of a series of teas prior to Lent yesterday. The decorations were flags, cherries and little hatchets, in honor of the Immortal George. Mrs. Charles Wilcox poured, Mrs. M. I. Randol presided at the punch bowl, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Olin assisting.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 17, 1914.

Lieut. Townsend F. Dodd, of the Army aviation camp on North Island, on Saturday made two new Army records during a flight from this city to Los Angeles and return, establishing a distance record of 246 miles and a record of four hours and thirty-three minutes of sustained flight. The run was made in a Burgess tractor, one of three in the camp from the Curtiss-Burgess works. Lieutenant Dodd was accompanied by Sergt. Herbert Marcus on the trip.

Capt. Charles T. Leeds, U.S.A., retired, now in the engineering business in Los Angeles, has been spending the week in this city, making a survey of the harbor work, to ascertain the amount of dredging yet to be done in the municipal project.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree, of Coronado, have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. John Farrington, of Fayette county, Mo. Mrs. Farrington is a sister of the Admiral. In honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Emery T. Smith, U.S.A., William Ramsey Heberhart, of Hotel del Coronado, gave a dinner party last Tuesday. A banquet was tendered one night the past week to Lieut. Don M. Stewart, of the Naval Reserve Corps, N.G.C., in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of his connection with the Naval Militia. A feature of the evening was the presentation of a loving cup to the guest of honor by the past and present officers and members of the Reserves.

The officers of the cruiser California entertained at an informal tea Sunday, with about twenty guests on board. The Maryland and California left port this morning, the former for the practice grounds off Coronado and the latter for the West coast of Mexico, to relieve the Pittsburgh, which will return here with Rear Admiral Cowles on board.

The British sloop-of-war Algerine arrived to-day from the North. In company with the Shearwater, which has been here for several weeks, she will cruise along the South coast. Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., is expected here soon, to take charge of the extensive work to be done on the naval coaling station at La Playa, on San Diego Bay. The station has been in charge of Boatswain Higgins for some months.

The annual banquet of the local chapter of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion was held Saturday evening at the U. S. Grant Hotel, and proved one of the largest and most successful ever held. In the absence of Col. John W. Hanay, U.S.A., retired, the vice president, Major Charles B. Vogdes, U.S.A., retired, presided. Capt. George Puterbaugh, U.S.V., was toastmaster. The program included the following: "The Local Association," Major W. R. Maize, U.S.A., retired; "Lincoln," Capt. M. A. Luce, U.S.V.; "The Army," Capt. R. P. Rifenbrink, U.S.A., retired; "The Navy," Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired; "The Grand Army of the Republic," Capt. M. T. Gilmore, U.S.V.; "The Ladies," Dr. D. Goehner; "The Men," Mrs. M. A. Luce and Mrs. R. V. Dodge; "The Local Army and Navy Academy," Capt. Thomas A. Davis; "The Battle of Bull Run," Capt. H. R. Jackson; "The Spanish War Veterans," Col. R. V. Dodge, N.G.C., retired; "The Inherited Companions," Fred S. Barbour. Numerous songs were interspersed. Others present included Col. J. F. Randlett, U.S.A., retired; Brig. Gen. Anthony Wayne Vogdes, U.S.A., retired; Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, U.S.A., retired; Capt. Joseph H. Smith, U.S.V.; Col. C. H. Rippey, U.S.V.; Capt. A. B. Clemens, Capt. William F. Colton, Major W. M. Fortescue, U.S.V.; Capt. S. T. Shoop, Captain Roeschlaub and Capt. J. D. W. Cowles, many of whom were accompanied by their ladies.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 18, 1914.

Thursday's regular monthly hop was preceded by a number of pretty dinners. Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett entertained Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Mrs. Noble E. Irwin, Mrs. George R. Marvell, Ensigns Welsh and Page; Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason had dinner for Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hilliard and Capt. and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman left on Friday for the Bremerton Yard, the Captain for duty as judge advocate of the court-martial of Lieut. Benjamin A. Lewis, U.S.M.C., who was transferred to Bremerton from this yard only a few months ago. They expect to be away about three weeks. Col. L. W. T. Waller has returned to Mare Island and resumed command of the barracks after an absence of several months in Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens had a Valentine dinner last Friday in honor of Mrs. L. W. T. Waller and Mrs. Noble E. Irwin and for Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Capt. and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace, Miss Emily E.

Owens, Capt. William M. Friedieux, Capt. Berton W. Sibley and Lieutenant Kieran.

Capt. and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace leave for the Philippines March 5 for station. Their house at Ohio and Sutter streets will be taken by Capt. and Mrs. Owens. Last Saturday Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren had a Valentine dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Cross and Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Bridge followed.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. W. L. Mann have arrived in Vallejo and taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent. The Doctor has reported for duty at the yard, Surg. Charles N. Fiske reported yesterday and assumed charge of the naval supply depot and dispensary. Mrs. Fiske has been visiting her brother and sister in Calistoga for several months, but will join Surgeon Fiske at once, when they will take possession of their quarters on the yard.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Feb. 24. Later changes appear elsewhere.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. John H. Gibbons. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. John C. Leonard. Sailed Feb. 19 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Robert E. Coontz. Sailed Feb. 19 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. George R. Evans. Sailed Feb. 19 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Clarence S. Williams. Sailed Feb. 19 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. John J. Knapp. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Edward Simpson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2 guns (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE, tender, 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrem, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrem. At Tampa, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller in reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. At Tampa, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Emil A. Lichtenstein. At Tampa, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William O. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Ensign Francis P. Traynor. At Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TERRY (destroyer). Ensign Wallace B. Phillips. At Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WALKE (destroyer). Ensign Walter A. Edwards. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

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BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Key West, Fla.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles R. Train. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Colon.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles J. Friedell. At Colon.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Colon.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Colon.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Colon.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Rankin. At Colon.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At Mobile, Ala.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Mobile, Ala.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At Mobile, Ala.
D-3 (submarine). Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At Mobile, Ala.
D-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Mobile, Ala.
D-5 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Mobile, Ala.

Third Division.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, Commander.
OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-1. Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
G-2. Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-4. Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
K-2. Ensign Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gelm. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Lieut. Comdr. John V. Klemann ordered to command.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tug). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tug). Chief Bsn. Robert Rohange. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tug). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tug). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in ordinary.
IDaho, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John C. Graham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.
INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.
IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
PANTHER (repair ship). Lieut. Louis P. Davis. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Panther is in ordinary.
SALEM, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Wisconsin is in ordinary.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard ordered to command.
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. William W. Gilmer. At Mazatlan, Mexico.
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Newton A. McCully. At San Diego, Cal.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Philip Andrews. At San Diego, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Edwin Guthrie. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Sausalito, Cal.
F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2. Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3. Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-4. Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-1. Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-2. Ensign Howard H. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-3. Lieut. William R. Munroe. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Comdr. Waldo Evans. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Emil P. Svaz. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Edvard Woods. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank P. Baldwin. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter M. White. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral William C. Cowles ordered to command.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Manila, P.I.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Olongapo, P.I.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Olongapo, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
HELEN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. William L. Beck. At Canton, China.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. Provost Babin. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Lieut. Frank Rorschach. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
MONTREY, monitor, 4 guns. Ensign Webb Trammell. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 4 guns. Lieut. Harry H. Fergus. On cruise to the Southern Philippines.

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Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Paul J. Peyton. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty, Commander.
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign James R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Seldaffer. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. Sailed Feb. 22 from Manila, P.I., for Shanghai, China.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
RAINBOW, transport. Lieut. Gordon W. Haines. 14 secondary battery guns. At Manila, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. Engaged in survey work for Bureau of Fisheries. Address care of P.S., San Francisco, Cal.
AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Feb. 18 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed Feb. 21 from Key West, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. Sailed Feb. 11 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Comdr. William A. Moffett. At Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John J. Raby. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Eagle is at Baradaires Bay, Haiti.
HANCOCK (transport). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER, fuel ship. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Malcolm P. Nash, master. Sailed Feb. 16 from San Francisco, Cal., for Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters

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MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. en route to East Coast of Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSISSIPPI (aeronautic station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Musin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 2 secondary battery guns. Chief Gunner Hugh Sinclair. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. At Habana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
NEREUS (fuel ship) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At Acapulco, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.
OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14 guns. Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. Sailed Feb. 20 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Mobile, Ala.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RALEIGH, cruiser, third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At Guaymas, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis.
At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
Lieut. William D. Brereton, Commander.
Torpedoboats—Bagley, Bailey, Barney and Biddle. The destroyer Worden is at Philadelphia under orders to proceed to Annapolis and join this division. The Bailey is repairing at the Norfolk Yard.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Lieut. James W. Hayward, Commanding.
Torpedoboats—Dahlgren, De Long, Shubrick, Thornton and Tingey and the submarine B-1.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers—Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Preble. Torpedoboats—Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
Destroyer—Macdonough. Torpedoboats—Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Bttn. Thomas Macklin. Sailed Feb. 21 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA, Bttn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.
CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Fryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."
NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."
PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Receiving ship.) Capt. Edward W. Eberle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

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FISH HAWK, Bttn. James J. O'Brien. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.
Active, Mare Island.
Alice, Norfolk.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iroquois, San Diego, Cal.
Iwona, Boston.
Massasoit, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narkeeta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston.
Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis.
Tumsech, Washington.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Vanilla, Mare Island.
Waban, Guantanamo Bay.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.

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Columbia, Philadelphia.
Constitution, Boston.
General Alava, Cavite.
Gwin, Newport, R.I.
Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.
Manly, Annapolis.
Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Onida, Port Royal, S.C.
Panay, Cavite.
Portsmouth, Norfolk.
Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.
Relief, Olongapo.
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Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Newbern, N.C.
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Isa de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 806.)

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.
25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.—arrived January, 1913.
26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
29th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska. Regiment arrived in Alaska in June, 1912.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs. and A, B, C, D, F and G and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.
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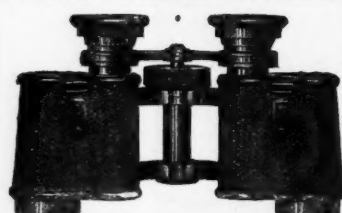
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